The Columbian.

VOL 37. BLOOMSBURG, PA. THURSDAY. DECEMBER 4, 1902 NO. 49

PAUL SNYDER.

One of the very fundamental teachings of christianity is that "God doeth all things well." We must believe that He does not willingly afflict nor grieve His children, and yet our faith is often sorely put to the test.

Paul Snyder was the son of the late William H. Snyder, formerly County Superintendent, and Prothonotary of this county for six years. Mr. Snyder died some years ago, leaving his widow and Paul to survive him. Several children had preceded the father to the grave, and Paul was left as the only comfort and hope of his mother. As he grew he developed into a noble, manly boy. He attended the High school where he had not been tardy nor absent once in seven years, and was President of his class, and also of the Franklin Literary Society. He was taking the Normal course, and would have graduated next year. Paul was a member of the Reformed church and sang bass in the choir. He possessed a voice of uuusual depth and sweetness, and would have developed into a basso of great excellence.

About four weeks ago he was taken down with typhoid fever, and subsequently pneumonia and hemmorrhages of the bowels set in, and on Monday at one o'clock, the end came.

Expressions of deep regret at the death of so promising a young man, and of profound sympathy for Mrs. Snyder for the loss of a loving and dutiful son, are heard on every hand.

Paul was born October 22, 1885, and was therefore seventeen years old last October. Just entering from an upright youth into a noble and promising manhood he has been cut down, and the places that knew him shall know him no more.

Funeral services were held this morning at the house, and the remains were taken to Orangeville for interment in the family lot.

The Senior class of the High School attended the services in a body. A quartette composed of Mrs. E. H. Ent, Mrs. Harry Barton, Harry Barton and O. H. Yetter rendered "Abide With Me" in a very impressive manner. The floral decorations were numerous and beautiful and included a lyre made of roses sent by his classmates. The pall bearers were Lloyd Kitchen and Ralph Schwarz from Schwarz's orchestra, Lewis Moyer and Raymond Redeker from the senior class of the High School and Ralph Fornwald and Curtis Deily from the Sunday school class.

DEATH OF MISS JENNIE E. SANDS.

Died at the Williamsport Hospital Tuesday morning at seven o'clock, Miss Jennie E., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Sands of West Main street.

The deceased was a sufferer from cancer of the stomach and had been afflicted for a long time. She was steadily growing worse and the local physician recommended that she be taken to the hospital, thinking that an operation might help her. She was taken to the above named institution by her father on Sunday. The operation was performed on Monday but the patient was too weak to rally from the effects of it and she passed away Tuesday morning.

Miss Sands was aged thirty one years. Prior to her illness she was employed in F. P. Pursel's store. She was a happy genial nature and generally admired. She was a consistent member of Trinity Reformed church and ever found leisure for the claims of religious duty.

In the deceased a host of people have lost a good friend and they mingle their grief with the family over this bereavement.

The funeral will take place from the residence tomorrow afternoon at two o'clock. Rev. J. D. Thomas will officiate and interment will take place in the new Rosemont cemetery.

There don't appear to be any height to which the price of coal cannot rise. Monday marked another advance in the most necessary of commodities. The selling price now is No. 5 $5.50, No. 2 and 4 $5.25, No. 6 $3.90. Some people hold that the local dealers are at fault, but such is not the case. They are compelled to sell at these prices which are fixed by the operators.

HELP FOR AGED CLERGYMEN.

The *Annuity Fund Bulletin* is a four page pamphlet issued every three months by the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Conference of Central Pennsylvania. Dr. Frysinger has charge of the publication and is its editor. The object is to create an interest in the well-fare of aged and worn-out clergymen, so as to create a fund for their support in their declining years.

The last number of the *Bulletin*, just issued, contains the following from the *Christian Advocate:*

"A large proportion of the ministry receive less than the miners were getting when they struck."

"All through Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland worthy men are living on sums which would be rejected by journeymen stone masons and carpenters, and in many cases on less than is paid to hod carriers."

"It will always be true that nine tenths of the best work of the ministry as a whole will be done in churches of medium size, and at least half of it in rural districts. If the minister of such a church, recognizing his limitations, goes into business, is known to be trying to increase his means by pinching, saving, and investing, it interferes with his standing. But is he not virtually driven to do so by the Church if his income is not sufficient to support him as the people would have him live:—much less to admit of his saving something for old age?"

"The extra expenses which a pastor incurs are numerous and the demand upon him remorseless. Few are able to appeal to the people for the benevolent causes of the Church without themselves giving more than the people are willing to contribute in proportion to their income. In many of the poorer churches all that is ever given to these causes comes from the minister, and that frequently when the sum promised for his support is months in arrears. The minister must spend considerable for books, magazines, and papers or the people will speak of him as 'a back number.' He has constant applications to relieve the poor. Every person in the town who is suffering or every stranger who comes to the town will sooner or later directly or indirectly make his wants known to the minister. In such a situation human sympathy leads the pastor beyond his means.'

"Methodism has done well as a whole for its worn-out ministers, but of late years the proportion between contribution and necessity has lamentably fluctuated. We urge upon our pastors the importance of awakening the people to this subject. Many of them have a 'foolish modesty' in urging its claims, and some a selfish indifference."

What is true of the Methodist Church is true also of nearly every other communion. The clergy are poorly paid, and when old age or ill-health overtakes them, they are obliged to depend upon the charity of their relatives or friends. This is all wrong, and the efforts of the Methodist church to establish a fund for the aid of worn-out clergy is a step in the right direction.

The Life Work of an Esteemed Physician Ended.

Dr. D. H. Montgomery, the subject of this brief sketch, came of Scotch and Irish stock and was born on a farm near Milton, Pa. His father emigrated from Scotland and died when the doctor was but five years of age. Through a mother's loving care and Christian teaching, the moral and mental powers which distinguished him, were so blended with one another that it was next to impossible to examine them in separation.

Not one of all the multitudes who stood and looked up to him for direction, with an implicit trust, can tell you to day whether the wise judgments that he gave came most from a strong head or a sound heart.

At the age of eighteen he began reading medicine with his brother, Dr. Daniel W. Montgomery, of Orangeville, and was graduated from Jefferson Medical College.

He began the practice of medicine in Orangeville but moved to Mifflinville in 1856 since which time he has enjoyed an extensive practice. His work has been magnificent and every stroke has been in the interest of right. He read the world in its various phases and if a clear, strong brain and a magnetic presence are evidences of the good he has derived from following out his own notions of life's best plan, indeed his is a recipe worthy to be followed out by all those who wish to attain the same result.

Our greatest and best men are never seen quite fairly while they live. Our body is a veil which conceals within it all the mysteries of life. None of us know any other perfectly. We see only through a glass darkly. In that blessed life we shall no more wear veils hiding us from each other. There shall be no misjudging, no misinterpretation of acts. There shall be no veils between friends leading to alienation and separation. Their every life is revealed and all is beautiful. Friendships have nothing to hinder their perfect fellowship. Hearts kept apart here through misunderstanding or incompatibilities shall find the best in each other and knit together in love forever.

The funeral occurred from his late residence Tuesday Nov. 25th at 2 p. m. An eloquent discourse on the life of the deceased was delivered by Rev. Joseph Hunter of the Presbyterian church, Berwick.

A male quartette sang beautifully, "Lead Kindly Light" and "Nearer my God to Thee." The remains were laid to rest in a casket of solid mahogany and interred in Pine Grove cemetery, Berwick.

The following gentlemen were selected as honorary and active pall bearers: Dr. F. W. Redeker, Dr. W. M. Reber, Hon. Grant Herring, J. L. Moyer, W. S. Moyer, Judge Krickbaum, J. C. Cryder, C. T. Hartman, P. A. Fetterolf, L. Hippenstiel, H. C. Boyd, J. P. Aten, T. Z. Bowman and S. Smoyer.

Outside the sun shines and the birds sing on just the same but his family knows that out of their home has gone a brightness that will never more return. Death, the husbandman, that reapeth always, out of season as well as in season, hath claimed him as his victim and his quiet, tranquil death assures them that his spirit rests in peace.

A young daughter has arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Foulke.

Accepted a Position in Danville.

A. M. Wintersteen, a police officer at Bloomsburg, has accepted a position in the dental office of Dr. H. M. Sober. Mr. Wintersteen is a dentist of many years experience and up to a few months ago had been steadily practicing. He is an expert in laboratory work and will be in charge of that department at Dr. Sober's office.—Danville Morning *News.*

With the Wheelmen.

The Tuesday evening gentlemen euchre at the club house of the Wheelmen, Bloomsburg's popular social organization, was well attended. There were three prizes, first, second and consolation or "booby." They were won by the following gentlemen in the order named: F. D. Dentler, Geo. La Tourette and Gerald Gross. There will be a ladies' and gentlemen's euchre at the club house tonight.

Have Gone to Florida.

Rev. and Mrs. J. D. Smith bade good bye to their friends in Bloomsburg on Wednesday and departed for De Land, Florida, where they will remain for six months at least. Rev Smith's health has been very poor of late and his face shows the strain he is under. At De Land he hopes to regain his good health. The departure of Mr. and Mrs. Smith has saddened many hearts but they carry with them the best wishes of all our people.

Death of Alexander Kramer.

Alexander Kramer, aged 90 years, died of apoplexy at the home of his son, Schuyler Kramer, on north Vine street, at nine o'clock yesterday morning. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning at ten o'clock and interment was made at Benton, Columbia county, where the deceased lived for some years. He was one of the pioneers of Rohrsburg and was one of its prominent business men in his time. He is survived by two sons. Mr. Kramer resided in this city for the last eight years.—Hazleton *Standard.*

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Bloomsburg National Bank

At the Close of Business Nov. 25th, 1902.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Investments,	$448,810.34	Capital Stock, - -	$60,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures, -	8,000.00	Surplus and Profits,(Net)	43,134 23
Cash and Reserve, - -	95,343.63	Circulation, - - -	60,000.00
		Individual Deposits, -	386,545 12
		Bank Deposits - - -	2.474.62
	$552,153.97		$552,153.97

A. Z. SCHOCH, PRESIDENT. WM. H. HIDLAY, CASHIER.

[READ MY AD ON 5TH PAGE.]

BRIC-A-BRAC AND FANCY CHINA,

Our customers can spend a pleasant hour in this department of our store in studying the collections of

Art, Bric-a-Brac and Fancy China.

We have kept in mind the general demand for really artistic goods at moderate cost, and while the stock contains some elaborate and expensive pieces, it is made up mainly of the more practical sorts

At Popular Prices.

A glance through our stock will satisfy our customers that our prices are secure from competition.

J. Lee Martin,

Jeweler and Optician.

Telephone 1842.

A Barber Shop at Your Finger Ends

"NEW GEM"

SAFETY RAZORS

WHETHER your beard grows out—up—down—stiff—or any other way above surface, it's all the same to the New Gem Razor. No other shaving device is capable of overcoming these peculiarities of shaving, in the best interests of your face. A few strokes easily made and you feel as caper as you do after an invigorating wash-up.

—o—

FOR SALE BY

J. G. Wells,

General Hardware,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

An Elegant Overcoat

Every good dresser appreciates an elegant Overcoat. The Overcoat is always in evidence at this season of the year. You admire some Overcoats while you never have a second glance for others. The coats you do admire have a certain snap about them — they are swell, Swagger, smart. It's just such coats that we want to show you. They're here—some long, some medium length—all are elegant and artistic. Prices are not too high for elegance. Come, see at any rate.

—o—

BEN GIDDING,

Clothier,

Bloomsburg, Penn'a.

Corner Main and Center Streets.

—o—

Come in and see us, we'll treat you right.

The Leader. The Leader. The Leader.

Christmas

For the festive occasion, we have made extra arrangements at considerable expense. We have gotten our building ready for the crowds that favor us with their presence during the month of December. Under a gigantic umbrella, 18 feet spread, we have arrrnged our toys. The pleasure of seeing our artistic arrangements will repay you for a visit and the child will be delighted.

BOOKS As usual we have a line of all the best selling books at wholesale prices. Nothing better for Christmas gifts.

THE LEADER DEPARTMENT STORE.

Sleeply Hollow Chairs. $20.00, $25.00, $43.00, Cure for insomnia.	DOLLS—A very large family for adoption this year, From 5c to 50c.
ROCKING CHAIRS. Golden Oak, Quartered Oak $2.00 up to $10.00.	GAMES—A large line of iron toys. Indestructable and will last years.
COMBINATION DESKS. 17.00, 22.00, 28.00 48.00. A useful present.	CROKINOLE-for 1.00. We have a combination board upon which 26 games can be played for 1.50.
MUSIC CABINETS. 20.00, 21.00, 25.00, 30.00. A beautiful parlor ornament.	HANDKERCHIEFS. In a speciallly designed fancy box. The box itself is a beauty and designs are private to us.

The Leader Store Company Ltd.,

4th and Market Streets.

THE MESSAGE READ

Congress Receives the President's Annual Address.

ALGER TAKES THE OATH IN SENATE

Senator Cullom Introduces an Antitrust Bill and Representative Hull a Measure Creating General Staff Corps For Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Interest in the session of the senate yesterday was heightened by the fact that the president's message to congress would be read and also that General Russell A. Alger of Michigan, former secretary of war under President McKinley, would be sworn in to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator McMillan.

One hour and fifteen minutes were consumed in reading the president's message. Almost the entire Republican representation were in their seats, but not more than half the seats on the Democratic side were occupied. The closest attention was paid to the message as it was being read.

A number of bills and resolutions were introduced, following a brief executive session. The resignation of the Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind chaplain of the senate, was received with genuine regret. He had become a familiar figure in the body and was personally acquainted with every senator. No action was taken on the resignation.

At 1:50 p. m. the senate adjourned but of respect to the memory of the late Charles A. Russell, representative from Connecticut.

The house was in session an hour and forty minutes. One hour of that time was consumed in reading the president's message. The reading was listened to with attention by members without regard to party, but without demonstration, except at the conclusion of the reading, when the Republicans applauded generously. Mr. Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, gave notice that the bill to defray the expenses of the coal strike commission would be called up today. The deaths of the late Representatives De Graffenreid and Sheppard (Tex.), which occurred during the recess, were announced, and after adopting the customary resolutions of regret the house adjourned as a further mark of respect to their memories.

There appears to be no doubt that the president is determined to force the consideration of antitrust measures at this session of congress. The introduction of a bill aimed at trusts by Senator Cullom and the reference of antitrust legislation in the house to a subcommittee of the committee on judiciary, of which Representative Littlefield (Me.) is chairman, shows that the influence of the president is paramount at the start.

The Cullom antitrust bill authorizes the attorney general or any district attorney to make application to the federal judges for the summoning of persons before them to answer questions as to material violations of the antitrust law in advance of the trial of a case and requires the judges to issue orders for the appearance of such persons upon this application. In such cases witnesses are to be protected against prosecution on account of their revelation, but they are to be deprived of the right to refuse to answer because of self crimination. Annual reports are required to be made by all persons, firms or corporations engaging in interstate commerce. They are to be filed with the interstate commerce commission, and they are to be subject to the scrutiny of the attorney general, but not for the general public.

Representative Hull, chairman of the house committee on military affairs, introduced a bill creating a general staff corps of the United States army. It provides that the staff be composed of officers detailed from the army at large under such rules as the president may prescribe. The proposed duties of the staff are to prepare plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the military forces in time of war, to investigate and report on all questions affecting the efficiency of the army and its state of preparedness for military operations, to render professional aid to the secretary of war and to the general officers and other superior commanders and to act as their agents in informing and co-ordinating action of all the different officers in carrying out their orders.

Opening Day In Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The senate was in session twelve minutes the first day of the session, an adjournment at once being taken out of respect to the memory of the late Senator James McMillan, who died during the recess. Rarely has the historic chamber presented such an appearance. The custom of placing flowers on the desks of senators on the opening day of a session is one which long has been followed, but the display yesterday was admittedly the most magnificent of any that heretofore have been seen. Many of the senators were early on the floor and were kept busy exchanging greetings with old acquaintances.

The opening of the Fifty-seventh congress in the house was, as usual, a spectacular event. The galleries of the freshly decorated hall were packed to the doors with people prominent in society and politics, and the flower show on the floor, although not as elaborate as usual, filled the chamber with perfume and added grace and beauty to the scene. The members were good natured and jovial, and there was no outcropping of partisan feeling. Speaker Henderson received a cordial reception as he assumed the gavel, but beyond this there was no demonstration.

NOTED JURIST DEAD.

Judge Robert Earl Passes Away at His Herkimer Home.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 3.—Robert Earl, former judge of the court of appeals, is dead at his home in Herkimer. He was stricken with paralysis on the evening of Nov. 22 and has not since rallied.

Judge Earl was born in Herkimer Sept. 10, 1824. He graduated from Union college in 1845 and from that college and also Columbia received the degree of LL. D. He was admitted to the bar in 1848, was elected county judge in 1855 and served two terms. In 1869 he was elected to the court of appeals bench, where he remained until compelled to retire because of the age limit in 1894. Though a Democrat, he received the nomination from both parties at the time of his last election.

Several years ago Judge Earl founded the Herkimer Free library by giving his magnificent home in that village to be used for that purpose. Mrs. Earl died four years ago, and there are no children. He was for a long time presiding justice of the court of appeals, and attorneys all over the state considered him one of the greatest jurists of the last half century.

EX-SPEAKER REED ILL.

Suffers a Sudden Attack of Gastritis In Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed had a sudden and quite severe attack of gastritis last evening. He was prostrated for a time, but Dr. Gardner, who was called in, succeeded in relieving his patient.

The sudden illness of the ex-speaker caused considerable alarm to his friends, but at a late hour Mr. Reed was getting on better than had been feared earlier in the evening. At 10:45 o'clock Dr. Gardner made the following statement:

"Mr. Reed had an attack of acute gastritis this evening about 6 o'clock and is resting very quietly now."

COLOMBIA OUSTS CONCHA.

Retirement of the Minister Believed to Favor Canal Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Senor Concha has been relieved as minister for Colombia by orders from Bogota, and it is believed that Dr. Thomas Herran, the present secretary of legation here, will be accredited minister to succeed Senor Concha in the course of a few days.

Meanwhile Dr. Herran has been clothed by his government with full authority to prosecute the negotiations looking to a canal treaty with considerably enlarged powers.

Odell Favors Lake Canal Route.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 1.—Governor Odell proposes to have a 1,000 ton barge canal and yet save the state $20,000,000. He will take energetic means to follow out the lines of the Republican platform as regards canal improvement and will commit himself to a barge canal as requested by canal advocates in the state; but it may be said on excellent authority that he is of the opinion that every advantage claimed for an $80,000,000 barge canal can be fully obtained at an expenditure not to exceed $55,000,000 or $60,00,000. In other words, the governor is in favor, it is said, of what is known as the lake route, which State Engineer and Surveyor Bond after an exhaustive examination decided could be built for $42,198,756, making a total when the other two canals are improved of about $60,000,000.

Dr. Joseph Parker Dead.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—Dr. Joseph Parker, minister of the City temple, who had been seriously ill for some time past, is dead. For over thirty-two years Dr. Parker ministered to the congregation of the City temple. Few pulpit orators were more eloquent, more outspoken or more fearless than he. Neither rank nor money had any influence with him, and if he thought a prominent man was following a wrong course of conduct he would denounce him bitterly. Among those so denounced by him were King Edward and the sultan of Turkey.

Herr Krupp Exonerated.

ROME, Nov. 28.—An inquiry instituted into the scandals concerning the late Herr Krupp at Capri island is said to have completely cleared the deceased's character, and it has been decided that the government will prosecute the newspapers which made the defamatory statement. It is stated that the accusations against Herr Krupp have been traced to a German painter resident in Capri, whose arrest was ordered, but he disappeared.

Three Boys Killed While Hunting.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 29.—Harold H. Merrick, aged fourteen, a high school student of this city, accidentally shot and killed himself while hunting near Wolcott, Kan. James Gist, aged fourteen, was shot and killed at Oxford, Kan., by his brother while they were hunting. The fourteen-year-old son of H. N. Boyd of Belleville, Kan., was killed while hunting, his gun being discharged while he was pulling it through a fence.

November a Record Month.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—The month just closed was exceptionally warm and especially east of the Mississippi, where the temperature averaged 6 to 10 degrees above the November normal. In some parts of the country, as at Washington, it was the warmest November in the last thirty years. The month was also dry, especially in the northern and northeastern districts.

Will Not Leave Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 2.—Another hitch has occurred in the evacuation of this city by the foreign garrisons. The commanders of the German and French troops declare they will not leave before February.

TO TRY GLENN AGAIN

Major Must Answer to Cruelty Charges Second Time.

SO ORDERED FROM WASHINGTON.

Action In the Samar Campaign to Be Investigated—He Is Said to Have Ordered Execution of Misleading Native Guides.

MANILA, Dec. 3.—Orders have been received from Washington directing that Major Edward F. Glenn of the Fifth infantry shall be put on trial a second time for alleged cruelty committed during the Samar campaign. Major Glenn is charged with having ordered the execution of several native guides for misleading the American column sent against the enemy's stronghold.

Major Glenn himself reported the incident, which has been the subject of an extensive inquiry for several months past. Major General Chaffee ordered two investigations to be made by Inspectors General Colmore and Major Watts, who made inquiries. General Chaffee forwarded their reports to Secretary Root before he relinquished his command and without making any recommendation. Secretary Root now orders General Davis to formulate the charges against Major Glenn and convene a court martial.

Major Glenn is now commanding a post at Bayambang, district of Pangasinan, Luzon, and he has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to appear here for trial. It is expected that the trial will reopen the entire question of the Samar campaign and consume some time. It is said that Major Glenn will inform the court that he desires Major General Chaffee and Brigadier General Jacob Smith to be called as witnesses, but it is possible that their depositions will be taken instead.

The price of rice has been broken, and the native operators have insured the supply of this foodstuff at reasonable rates. The Philippine commission, when a rice famine was threatened at the beginning of November, appropriated $2,000,000 Mexican and quietly purchased upward of 20,000 tons of rice in India and on the Asiatic coast to be sold to the sufferers at a cash price which it was thought would cover just the cost. The plans of the commission were concealed in order to prevent possible combinations on the part of operators with the view of raising prices. Its action broke the prices. The government may lose money on its purchase, but it is satisfied in having provided for the sale of rice to the people at a low figure.

Pershing Crossed Mindanao.

MANILA, Dec. 1.—Captain Pershing, with sixty men, has completed a march across the island of Mindanao from Camp Vicars to Yligan. This is possibly the first time that white men have ever made the journey. Captain Pershing visited the villages of Madaya and Marahui. On his way to Madaya he found the Moros were surprised to learn that Americans were not monsters ten feet tall, with horns and tails. At Marahui he addressed 500 Moros, telling them of the friendly purposes of the Americans.

Bank Cashier Robbed.

BILLINGS, Mont., Dec. 3.—The bank at Bridger, in Carbon county, was entered by three masked men during the day, and Cashier Trumbo was relieved of $2,000. Immediately after the robbery the men left on horseback for the Crow reservation. A pursuing party has been organized. The scene of the robbery is in the vicinity of the famous Hole In the Wall country, for years the hiding place of thieves and desperadoes.

Grandson For Senator Clark.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 2.—A son was born to the wife of W. A. Clark, Jr., last evening, winning the $1,000,000 gift which Senator W. A. Clark offered to his sons and daughters a year ago for the first grandson presented to him. His youngest daughter, Mrs. Morris, in New York recently gave birth to a daughter. Senator Clark, who is in Paris, has been notified by cable of the arrival of the prize winner.

Dowager Empress Has a Birthday.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 3.—Advices received here from Peking say the sixty-eighth birthday of the empress dowager was celebrated with great eclat at Peking on Nov. 9. A newspaper says that as every tenth birthday of the empress has been an unhappy event her seventieth birthday will probably be celebrated next year, a year in advance, in order to prevent overt happenings.

White Caps Not Guilty.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 2.—The jury in the case of the seven citizens of Marion charged with participating in the famous Marion White Cap raid returned a verdict of not guilty for all of them at 1:05 o'clock this morning. The jury retired at 3:17 p. m. yesterday after a charge by Judge Harris which the defendants said satisfied them.

The Erie Must Settle.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—A jury in the United States circuit court has awarded Mrs. Isabella M. Latelle of Allentown, N. J., a verdict of $2,000 against the Erie railway for alleged false imprisonment and having ejected her by force from one of its trains.

Copyright With Spain Ratified.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—It is announced at the state department that the international copyright agreement with Spain of 1895 has been restored to full effect by an exchange of diplomatic notes.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Notable Events of the Week Briefly and Tersely Told.

Heavy falls of snow were reported in Nebraska and Wyoming.

Severe storms, causing several shipwrecks, raged on the British coast.

Destructive windstorms swept over portions of Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee.

The French deputies have voted $30,000 for the educational and fine arts exhibits at the St. Louis fair.

Walter Morehead has asked for an inventory of the estate of the late Collis P. Huntington in proceedings to recover $123,000,000.

Mrs. Jennie Leys has got a verdict of $100,000 damages for the death of her husband, who was killed in the Park avenue tunnel disaster in New York city.

Tuesday, Dec. 2.

The Korean cabinet has resigned.

Snow four feet deep was reported in the mountains of Pennsylvania.

Admiral Dewey and staff sailed in the Mayflower for Culebra island.

One woman was killed and another fatally wounded by an unknown man in Pittsburg.

The merger of the Sharon and Union Steel companies, capital $40,000,000, became operative.

Monday, Dec. 1.

West Point defeated Annapolis at Philadelphia by a score of 22 to 8.

Severe punishment has been inflicted by a British expedition upon the turbulent Waziris on the Indian border.

General Schalkburger and Messrs. Wessels and Wolmarans, former Boer delegates, sailed from England for South Africa.

An unconfirmed report says that 1,000 deaths have resulted from a smallpox scourge in the Furni islands, Greek archipelago.

The Mad Mollah of Somaliland has sent into the British camp a train of supply camels captured from the British, with a defiant message.

The shipping strike at Marseilles was reported to be spreading, and many steamers lie idle at the docks. Government war vessels are carrying the mails to neighboring points.

Saturday, Nov. 29.

The Michigan supreme court has declared the state inheritance tax law unconstitutional.

A St. Louis flier on the Big Four road was wrecked near Avon, Ind. Many persons were injured.

The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Professor Adolf Lorenz, the noted Vienna physician, by the Northwestern university, Chicago.

Friday, Nov. 28.

A fever epidemic is killing people by the score in the interior of Colombia.

The Union Pacific storehouse in Omaha has been burned; loss, $175,000.

A Utah syndicate has spent $21,000,000 for a Mexican ranch 159 miles long.

General Manning's flying column has relieved the garrison at Bohotle, Somaliland.

Benider Kabyles have been reported in revolt again in Morocco. Tetuan has surrendered.

Secretary Wilson has placed an embargo on New England cattle because of disease.

Ten persons were hurt and two severely injured in a railroad wreck near Greenville, Ill.

A Dutch lieutenant and twenty men were drowned in Sumatra as the result of an attack by Chinese.

Siam has by law adopted the gold standard, and her mints have been closed to the free coinage of silver.

The Illinois Central railroad has decided to start a fast double daily train service between Chicago and New Orleans.

Thursday, Nov. 27.

Herr Krupp was buried at Essen. Emperor William followed the hearse on foot.

The Michigan increased its freight rates on provisions and dressed meats. Other roads will follow.

Turkey has ordered sixteen batteries of field guns from the Krupp works and 200,000 Mauser rifles.

The Twentieth Century Limited made 101 miles in 100 minutes, breaking the record between Elkhart, Ind., and Chicago.

One person was killed, two fatally hurt and two are missing as the result of the collapse of an iron furnace at Birmingham, Ala.

The Hamburg-American Steamship company has decided to add two steamers to its New York-Mediterranean line for the winter season.

Fourteen Deer Hunters Killed.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 1.—The season for hunting deer in the northern woods has just closed. Fatalities have been unusually frequent in the woods this season, fourteen men having been killed while hunting deer in the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. At least eleven others have been shot and seriously wounded.

Two Millions For Strikers' Aid.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 29.—It was officially announced at the national headquarters of the mine workers that when the miners meet in national convention here in January to prepare a new wage scale Secretary Wilson will report that the amount of money given by them for the strike was more than $2,000,000.

Fire Destroys Much Sweetness.

BROOKVILLE, Ind., Dec. 3.—The plant of the Brookville Manufacturing company has been destroyed by fire; loss, $100,000, with insurance of $52,000. Three carloads of candy, two carloads of canned goods and $40,000 worth of glucose and sugar were destroyed.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS
Bears the Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought
In Use For Over 30 Years.
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ALEXANDER BROTHERS & CO.
DEALERS IN
Cigars, Tobacco Candies, Fruits and Nuts
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Henry Maillard's Fine Candies. Fresh Every Week.
PENNY GOODS A SPECIALTY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
F. F. Adams & Co's Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco
Sole agents for the following brands of Cigars:
Henry Clay, Londres, Normal, Indian Princess, Samson, Silver Ash
Bloomsburg Pa.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF
CARPET, MATTING,
or OIL CLOTH,
YOU WILL FIND A NICE LINE AT
W. H. BROWER'S
2 Doors above Court House.
A large lot of Window Curtains in stock

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, the proprietors prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, which will be known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price, including the spraying tube, is 75c. Druggists or by mail. The liquid form embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Cream Balm is quickly absorbed by the membrane and does not dry up the secretions, but changes them to a natural and healthy character. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York.

Blobbs—"Newlywed's wife is a cooking school girl, and she has been feeding him on angel food." Slobbs—"What effect has it had on him?" Blobbs—"Well, I think he has rather given up the idea of ever becoming an angel."

TOO MANY PEOPLE DAILY WITH CATARRH.—It strikes one like a thunderclap, develops with a rapidity that no other disease does Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the radical, quick, safe and pleasant cure that the disease demands. Use the means, prevent its deep-seating and years of distress. Don't dally with Catarrh. Agnew's gives relief in ten minutes. 50 cents."—49
Sold by C. A. Kleim.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SEND US A COW,

Steer, Bull or Horse hide, Calf skin, Dog skin, or any other kind of hide or skin, and let us tan it with the hair on, soft, light, odorless and moth-proof, for robe, rug, coat or gloves.

But first get our Catalogue, giving prices, and our shipping tags and instructions, so as to avoid mistakes. We also buy raw furs.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY,
116 Mill Street, Rochester, N. Y.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.	RETAIL PRICES.
Butter, per pound	$ 30
Eggs, per dozen	26
Lard, per pound	15
Ham, per pound	16
Beef (quarter), per pound	6 to 8
Wheat, per bushel	1 00
Oats, do	40
Rye, do	60
Flour per bbl.	4.00 to 4 40
Hay, per ton	15 00
Potatoes, (new), per bushel	65
Turnips, do	40
Tallow, per pound	06
Shoulder, do	12
Side meat, do	18
Vinegar, per qt	05
Dried apples, per pound	05
Cow hides, do	3½
Steer do do	05
Calf skin	80
Sheep pelts	75
Shelled corn, per bushel	80
Corn meal, cwt	2 00
Bran, cwt	1 20
Chop, cwt	1 50
Middlings, cwt	1 40
Chickens, per pound, new	10
do do old	10
Turkeys do	15
Geese, do	12
Ducks, do	11
COAL.	
Number 6, delivered	3 50
do 4 and 5 delivered	4 45
do 6, at yard	3 10
do 4 and 5, at yard	4 25

Leases, 3c each, 30c a dozen. Notices to quit, 10c a dozen. For sale at this office. ti.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," as letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co.
Mention this paper. Station D, Phila., Pa.

Christmas Games FREE

In each pound package of

Lion Coffee

from now until Christmas will be found a free game, amusing and instructive—50 different kinds.

Get Lion Coffee and a Free Game at Your Grocers.

STICK TO THE FARM.

The Country Can Never Get Too Many Farmers.

The York *Daily* strongly deplores the drift of rural population to the towns. The farmers' boys and girls forsake the farm as soon as they get old enough to strike out for themselves and the country is denuded of its better element. The *Daily* insists that the remedy lies in making farm life more attractive. To this end the trolley and free rural mail delivery have largely contributed by increase of facility for keeping step with the world. "After all," concludes the *Daily* "the world lives off the farmer, and anything that tends to degrade or reduce farming vitally affects all mankind. Let everything possible be done to ennoble his condition and alleviate his lot. We may have too many lawyers or doctors or preachers, even too many so-called editors, but we can never have too many farmers."

Oyster Yield Unsatisfactory.

Since the oyster-dredging season began it has been discovered that the "boxes," as dead oysters are called, compose a large proportion of each catch. The "box" oyster consists of nothing but the shell, the luscious oyster having been supplanted by mud which prevents the shell from collapsing. Although those interested in the industry are disturbed over this condition, they are consoled by the encouraging reports of the young growth. The captains of the oyster vessels say the young oysters were never more numerous.

To Reduce Letter Postage.

There will be a strenuous effort made in the next Congress to reduce the rate of letter postage to one cent, and if it can be achieved without retarding other improvements in the service or prolonging the deficit too much, it would be all right. But, after all, the two-cent postage on letters is not so intolerable a burden that it ought to keep the statesmen of the country awake nights, while it is certain that the introduction of a parcels post would be a boon to many who are overtaxed by the charges of express companies.

Many Eager to Become Brides.

Quick responses have been received by Postmaster E. A. Williams, of Plymouth, who made it known on Thursday that there are 500 young bachelors in the State of Washington who want wives.

On Tuesday he received several letters applying for the places. He will send those he received to James Evans, formerly of Plymouth, who wrote asking for a wife for himself, and stating that there were 500 others like him. Postmaster Williams refused to make known the names of the young women who have applied.

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other dist eases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. Cheney & Co Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

New Five-cent Stamps.

They Will Show Lincoln, With Figures of North and South Reunited.

The Postoffice Department will make an official attempt to wipe out whatever sectional feeling may yet remain between the people of the Northern and Southern states. The means by which it is hoped some results may be obtained is the new five-cent postage stamps of the series of 1902.

The countenance of President Abraham Lincoln will occupy the central part of the stamp—the oval. The portrait is said to be the most natural in existence. It depicts President Lincoln as he appeared during the war.

Upon either side of the oval and occupying three-quarters of the length of the design are female figures, standing, one representing the North and the other the South. The figures will face full front and the one upon the right will bear in her left hand a party furled American flag. The figure upon the left will hold a similar flag in her right hand. The disengaged hands will be clasped above the head of President Lincoln, their arms forming the oval, each supporting upon her hand a palm branch.

One would scarcely believe that in the limited dimensions of a postage stamp it would be possible to depict so much of national, historic and patriotic import, yet, so faithfully has the artist brought out the figures, the flags, the outstretched arms, the clasped hands, the palm branches, and above all the features of Lincoln that the effect is considered very good.

The model for the stamp has just been officially approved by the Postoffice Department and the engravers at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will at once begin work upon it. This new stamp will probably be issued to the public about the first of the year.

New Game of Table Ball.

Pleasant Novelties for Whiling Away Winter Evenings.

Ping-pong raged all summer. With long winter evenings ahead of us it is no wonder some new games of table-ball have been evolved. One of these games just opened in a toy store is a direct decendant of ping-pong. It is played on the same sort of table, only instead of the tennis net-like strip to divide the table there's a dividing rod, to which are hung six pouches. This pouchball may be played by either two or four players, who stand on opposite sides of and a foot away from the table. One player bats the ball, serving it over the pouches to his opponent, who by one batting tries to get it into one of the pouches opening on his side of the table. A player may bat the ball as long as it stays on his side of the table. A ball in the pouch at the first bounce means the doubling of the player's score.

This little game is said to be quite as enjoyable as ping-pong, not to mention that very important fact, its novelty. One name for it is improved table tennis. It costs $3.

Married Women Barred.

Women who marry can no longer serve the government in the Post Office Department.

This ruling was made by Postmaster General Payne last week and is effective since the first of December.

The Postmaster General is not averse to marriage, but he thinks a woman who takes a husband should make the husband support her and give up her place to some unmarried woman or to a man with a vote, the latter preferred.

Mr. Payne does not make this declaration in so many words, but in effect that is what he says.

Silk tassels and pencils for programs for sale at this office. tf.

WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Washington, December 1, 1902.

There will be no attempt to amend the present tariff law at the short session. Even the tariff on anthracite coal, which the Secretary of the Navy has pronounced "infamous," will be allowed to stand, the plea being that the time is too short to permit of intelligent action. The time will not be too short, however, for the consideration and passage of the ship subsidy bill, according to leading republicans. The lobby which will come to Washington to secure the passage of that measure will far outweigh, in the eyes of republican members, the interests of the people at large.

***

Notwithstanding the short time at the disposal of the Fifty-seventh Congress an earnest effort will be made to pass the Fowler currency bill, a measure so iniquitous that the republicans dared not consider it when an election was pending. The Anti-Anarchy bill will also be taken up and, it is predicted, passed. Appropriations on the usual extravagant scale of republican majorities will be made and, with a depleted treasury, the members of the Fifty-seventh Congress will seek their homes with the knowledge of having performed the duties for which they were elected.

***

There is a great feeling of confidence among the democratic members and senators who are assembling in Washington this week. They all believe that the republican party is about to demonstrate to the people its inability to legislate for the interests of any but a comparatively few capitalists and they are confident that the good sense of the American people will cause them to revolt and will result in a democratic land-slide in 1904. There is no little anxiety among the republicans themselves and particularly on the part of the President. They appreciate that they stand between the people and the trusts and protected manufacturers but they dare not abandon the latter and trust themselves to the mercies of the former.

***

Representative Richardson of Alabama, who succeeded to the district represented by General Joe Wheeler, says, "It appears to me that the democrats have a great opportunity now, if they only behave themselves and don't get foolish. I believe they will make the most of the position. True, we have no great leader but I believe we will eventually select a good man. Great opportunities always bring out men of the proper calibre. We must be careful, however, not to frighten the business interests."

***

A new department of the government, the department of Commerce, with Secretary Cortelyou as its chief, is the end to which Representative Hepburn of Iowa is now working and in his efforts he has the earnest co-operation of the president. Mr. Hepburn is drawing the bill which will provide for the new department and will introduce it as soon as Congress convenes. He believes it will be favorably reported before the Christmas holidays and hopes to see it become a law, even during the early winter.

***

Apropos of anti-trust legislation, Senator Cullom is seeking interviewers and informing them that, after a careful investigation of the Sherman law, he has found that it is all sufficient to prevent trust evils and that with it the Attorney General needs no new legislation to effect the control of the trusts. Senator Cullom announces this as though it was a new and original discovery notwithstanding the fact that the same assertion has been reiterated by every democratic Senator and Representative and by the democratic press throughout the country, all of whom have repeatedly asserted that it was not new legislation but a firm and fearless Attorney General that was needed to effect the control of the trusts, in so far as law can control them.

***

The most alarming reports are being received from the Philippines regarding the financial situation in the islands where the compromise currency legislation of the last session is producing the most disastrous effects. Unwilling to permit a silver standard to exist in the islands, and afraid to attempt the change to a gold standard, Senator Lodge and his colleagues, contrary to the protests of the democrats, enacted legislation providing for currency which should be neither one nor the other and now the islands are suffering from erratic legislation. It will be imperative that the Philippine Committee of the Senate attempt to remedy the existing conditions and their efforts promise to provoke as lively a debate as attended the passage of the Philippine bill during the last session.

☞ BOOK MAILED FREE.

A. A. CURES { FEVERS, Congestions, Inflammations, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES { SPRAINS, Lameness, Injuries, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES { SORE THROAT, Quinsy, Epizootic, Distemper.
D. D. CURES { WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES { COUGHS, Colds, Influenza, Inflamed Lungs, Pleuro-Pneumonia.
F. F. CURES { COLIC, Bellyache, Wind-Blown, Diarrhea, Dysentery.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES { KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES { SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions, Ulcers, Grease, Farcy.
J. K. CURES { BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat, Indigestion, Stomach Staggers.

50c. each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Streets, New York.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

In effect Jan. 26, 1902

STATIONS.	EAST. A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Northumberland	10 35	1.50	10 00	15 25
Cameron	6 47	12 41	10 10	15 34
Danville	6 57	12 17	10 19	5 43
Catawissa	7 10	2 23	10 32	5 56
Rupert	7 16	2 29	10 37	6 01
Bloomsburg	7 20	2 35	10 41	6 05
Espy	7 28	2 40	10 48	6 13
Lime Ridge	7 35	12 46	10 54	6 20
Willow Grove	17 40	12 50	10 57	6 24
Briarcreek	7 44	12 53	10 59	16 27
Berwick	7 50	2 58	11 05	6 34
Beach Haven	7 58	3 03	11 12	6 41
Hick's Ferry	8 07	3 09	11 17	16 47
Shickshinny	8 17	3 20	11 31	6 59
Hunlock's	8 27	3 31	11 39	17 09
Nanticoke	8 34	3 38	11 44	7 14
Avondale	8 37	3 42	11 47	7 22
Plymouth	8 44	3 47	11 52	7 28
Plymouth Junction	8 47	3 52	11 55	7 30
Kingston	8 55	4 00	11 59	7 38
Bennett	8 58	4 03	12 02	7 42
Forty Fort	9 00	4 07	12 04	7 44
Wyoming	9 05	4 12	12 08	7 48
West Pittston	9 10	4 17	12 12	7 53
Susquehanna Ave	9 13	4 20	12 14	7 56
Pittston	9 19	4 24	12 17	8 01
Duryea	9 23	4 29	12 20	8 06
Lackawanna	9 26	4 32	12 22	8 10
Taylor	9 32	4 40	12 28	8 17
Bellevue	9 37	4 45	12 32	8 21
Scranton	9 42	4 50	12 35	8 25
	A.M	P.M.	P.M	P.M

STATIONS.	WEST. A.M.	A.M	P.M.	P.M.
Scranton	6 35	1	1 55	16 10
Bellevue	6 39		1 59	6 14
Taylor	6 43	17	2 03	6 18
Lackawanna	7	10 24	2 10	6 24
Duryea	6	10 28	2 13	6 26
Pittston	6 57	10 33	2 17	6 30
Susquehanna Ave	7 00	10 37	2 19	6 32
West Pittston	7 03	10 41	2 23	6 35
Wyoming	7 08	10 46	2 27	6 40
Forty Fort	7 12	10 49	2 31	6 43
Bennett	7 15	10 52	2 34	6 47
Kingston	7 21	10 56	2 40	6 53
Plymouth	7 30	10 00	2 45	6 58
Avondale	7 35	11 05	2 49	7 03
Nanticoke	7 39	11 09	2 54	7 08
Hunlock's	7 45	11 13	2 58	7 14
Shickshinny	7 15	11 19	3 06	7 21
Hick's Ferry	8 07	11 31	3 20	17 31
Beach Haven	8 13	11 43	3 30	7 41
Berwick	8 19	11 48	3 37	7 48
Briarcreek	18 23	11 54	13 44	7 53
Willow Grove	18 27	11 01	13 50	18 00
Lime Ridge	8 31	12 05	3 54	8 03
Espy	8 37	12 09	3 58	8 02
Bloomsburg	8 44	12 22	4 06	8 17
Rupert	8 47	12 22	4 12	8 20
Catawissa	8 54	12 25	4 15	8 24
Danville	9 06	12 32	4 22	8 37
Cauisasky		12 44	14 33	
Cameron	9 21	12 57	4 45	8 52
Northumberland	9 35	1 10	5 00	9 05
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M. P.M.

† Runs daily. f Flag station.

E. M. RINE, Supt. T. W. LEE, Gen. Pass. Agt.

SOUTH.— ARRIVE. a.m	a.m.	pm	p.m.	B. & S. R. R. STATIONS.	am	pm	pm	—NORTH LEAVE a.m
7 10	12.10	6.00	2.15	Bloomsb'g	8.50	2.37	6.28	6.10
7 08	12.08	5.58	2.10	" P. & P	8.52	2.39	6.27	
7 03	12.02	5.53	2.08	" Main st.	8.55	2.42	6.30	
7 53	11.53	5.42	1 50	Paper Mill	9.05	2.52	6.40	
6.50	11.50	5.39	1.45	..Light St.	9.08	2.55	6.44	6.37
6.40	11.42	5.31	1.30	Orangeville	9.16	3.03	6.53	6.50
6 29	11.34	5.21	1.00	...Forks...	9.26	3.13	6.03	7.10
6.25	11.29	5.17	12.53	...Zaner's..	9.30	3.17	6.07	7.35
6.14	11.21	5.08	12.48	Stillwater	9.38	3.23	6.13	7.45
6.08	11.13	5.00	12.35	...Benton..	9.46	3.33	7.23	8.00
6.04	11.09	4.56	12.10	...Edson's..	9.50	3.37	7.27	8.30
6.02	11 06	4.53	12.05	..Cole's Cr'k	9.53	3.40	7.31	8.40
6.53	11.02	4.48	11.53	..Laubach..	9.58	3.45	7.41	8.46
8.43	10.51	4.38	11.48	...Central	10.05	3.52	7.51	9.00
5.40	10.48	4.35	11.30	Jam. City.	10.08	3.55	7.55	29.5
am	am	pm	pm		am	pm	pm	a.m
LEAVE				Corrected to Jan. 30, 1902				ARRIVE

WEEDS

Consumption is a human weed flourishing best in weak lungs. Like other weeds it's easily destroyed while young; when old, sometimes impossible.

Strengthen the lungs as you would weak land and the weeds will disappear.

The best lung fertilizer is Scott's Emulsion. Salt pork is good too, but it is very hard to digest.

The time to treat consumption is when you begin trying to hide it from yourself. Others see it, you won't.

Don't wait until you can't deceive yourself any longer. Begin with the first thought to take Scott's Emulsion. If it isn't really consumption so much the better; you will soon forget it and be better for the treatment. If it is consumption you can't expect to be cured at once, but if you will begin in time and will be rigidly regular in your treatment you will win.

Scott's Emulsion, fresh air, rest all you can, eat all you can, that's the treatment and that's the best treatment.

We will send you a little of the Emulsion free.

Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE, *Chemists*, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

50c. and $1; all druggists.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

In effect March 1, 1902.

TRAINS LEAVE BLOOMSBURG

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading Pottsville, Tamaqua, weekdays, 7.37 11.30 a. m.

For Williamsport, weekdays, 7.37 a. m., 3.33 p m.

For Danville and Milton, weekdays, 7.37 a. m. 3.33.

For Catawissa weekdays 7.37, 8.38, 11.30 a. m 12.20, 5.00, 6.30, p. m.

For Rupert weekdays 7.37, 8.38 11.30 a. m., 12.20 3.33, 5.00, 6.30, p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and the West via B. & O. R. R., through trains leave Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, 3.20, 7.55, 11.26 a. m., 2.47 7.27, p. m. Sundays 3.20, 7.55 11.26 a. m 3.46, 7.27, p. m. Additional trains from 24 and Chestnut street station, weekdays, 1.55, 8.23 p. m. Sundays, 1.37, 8.23 p. m.

TRAINS FOR BLOOMSBURG

Leave New York via Philadelphia 7.30, m., and via Easton 9.10 a. m.

Leave Philadelphia 10.21 a. m.

Leave Reading 12.15 p. m.

Leave Pottsville 12.50 p. m.

Leave Tamaqua 1.49 p. m.,

Leave Williamsport weekdays 10.13 a m, 4.42 p m.

Leave Catawissa weekdays, 7.06, 8.20 9.10a. m. 1.30 3.36, 6.08 p. m.

Leave Rupert, weekdays, 7.08, 8.28, 9.18 11.40 a. m., 1.38, 3.46 6.21.

For ATLANTIC CITY—Week Days—Express A. M., 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 10.00, 10.40, 11.00, P. M., 1.00, 1.30, 2.00, 3.00, 3.40, 4.00, 4.30, 4.45, 5.00, 7.15, 8.30.

Sundays—A. M., 7.00, 7.00, 8.30, 10.00, 11.00, P M., 4.45, 5.00.

For CAPE MAY—A. M., 7.30, 8.30, 8.45, 9.15, 11.45, P. M., 1.40, 4.10, 5.30, 5.30.

For OCEAN CITY—A. M., 7.00, 8.45, 9.15, 11.45, P. M., 2.15, 4.20, 5.00, 5.30.

For SEA ISLE CITY—A. M., 7.00, 8.45, P. M., 2.15 4.20, 5.00, 5.30.

Parlor cars on all express trains.

ATLANTIC CITY R. R.

From Chestnut St. and South St. Ferries.

ATLANTIC CITY.	CAPE MAY	OCEAN CITY.
*6.00 A. M., Lcl.	§7.30 A. M.	§§7.30 A. M.
§7.30 A. M., Exc	8.30 A. M.	*8.45 A. M.
*9.00 A. M., Ex.	*8.45 A. M.	§9.15 A. M.
§10.00 A. M., Ex.	§9.15 A. M.	†a1.40 P. M.
†10.43 A. M., Ex.	†a1.40 P. M.	†b4.10 P. M.
*1.30 P M., Ex.	†b4.10 P. M.	§5.00 P. M.
†2.00 P. M., Ex.	§5.00 P. M.	†c5.40 P. M.
†4.00 P. M., Ex.	†c5.40 P. M.	SEA ISLE
†5.00 P. M., Ex.		§§7.30 A. M.
§5.00 P. M., Ecl.		*8.45 A. M.
†c5.40 P. M.		†b4.10 P. M.
*7.15 P. M., Ex.		§5.00 P. M.
		†c5.40 P. M.

"*" Daily. "§" Sundays. "§§" Weekdays. "a" Saturday. "†" via Subway. "b" South St. 4.00 "c" South St. 5.30. "a" South St. 1.30. "K" doe not connect for Eagles Mere Saturday night "§" $1.00 Excursion.

Detailed time tables at ticket offices.

W. A. GARRETT, Gen'l Supt. EDSON J. WEEKS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Time Table in effect May 25, 1902

	A. M.	A. M.	P. M	P M
Scranton(24 E)lv	§ 6 38	§ 9 38	† 1 42	§ 4 27
Pittston " "	7 05	10 00	† 2 10	4 52
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Wilkesbarre...lv	§ 7 25	§10 35	† 2 45	§ 6 00
Plym'th Ferry "	† 7 32	10 42	† 2 52	† 6 07
Nanticoke..... "	7 42	10 50	3 01	6 17
Mocanaqua..... "	8 01	11 07	3 20	6 37
Wapwallopen.. "	8 12	11 16	3 31	6 47
Nescopeck..... ar	8 18	11 26	3 42	7 00
	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
Pottsville..... lv	§ 5 50		11 55	2 45
Hazleton..... "	7 05		12 52	3 05
Tomhicken..... "	7 42		1 11	3 15
Fern Glen..... "	7 29		1 18	3 22
Rock Glen..... "	7 35			
Nescopeck..... ar	8 00		1 45	
Catawissa.....				4 00
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M
Nescopeck.....lv	§ 8 18	§11 26	† 3 42	§ 7 00
Creasy..... "	8 30	11 36	3 52	7 05
Espy Ferry..... "	† 8 42	11 46	† 4 02	7 20
E. Bloomsburg "	8 47	11 50	4 06	7 25
		P. M.		
Catawissa..... ar	8 55	11 57	4 13	7 32
Catawissa.....lv	8 55	11 57	4 13	7 32
S. Danville..... "	9 14	12 15	4 31	7 51
Sunbury..... "	9 35	12 40	4 55	8 15
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M
Sunbury.....lv	§ 9 42	§12 48	§ 5 10	§ 9 46
Lewisburg....ar	10 13	1 45	5 40	.....
Milton..... "	10 08	1 39	5 35	10 07
Williamsport.. "	11 00	1 41	6 30	10 55
Lock Haven.... "	11 59	2 20	7 34	.....
Renovo..... "	A. M.	3 00	8 30	.....
Sinnamahoning "	.....	8 25	.....	.....
	P. M.	P. M.		
Lock Haven...lv	§12 10	13 45	.....	.....
Bellefonte.....ar	1 05	14 44	.....	.....
Tyrone..... "	2 20	16 00	.....	.....
Philipsburg.... "	4 35	§8 02	.....	.....
Clearfield..... "	5 25	§8 45	.....	.....
Pittsburg..... "	6 55	§10 45	.....	.....
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sunbury.....lv	§ 9 50	§ 1 59	† 5 20	† 8 31
Harrisburg....ar	§11 30	§ 3 15	6 50	§10 10
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Philadelphia..ar	§ 3 17	6 23	§10 20	§ 4 25
Baltimore..... "	3 11	6 00	† 9 45	2 30
Washington... "	4 10	7 15	§10 55	4 05
	A. M.	P. M.		
Sunbury.....lv	§10 00	§ 2 15		
	P. M.			
Lewistown Jc ar	11 45	§ 4 05		
Pittsburg..... "	§ 6 55	§10 45		
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M
Harrisburg.....lv	§ 11 45	15 00	† 7 15	§10 25
		A. M.	A. M.	A. M
Pittsburg.....ar	§ 6 55	11 50	§ 1 50	§ 5 30

§ Weekdays. * Daily. f Flag station

	P. M.	p. m	a. m.	a. m
Pittsburg.....lv	† 7 10	† 9 00	§ 3 00	§ 8 00
	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.
Harrisburg.....ar	§ 2 00	§ 4 20	§§9	§ 3 10
		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Pittsburg.....lv	.....	.....	.....	† 8 00
				P. M.
Lewistown Jc."	.....	† 7 30		† 3 00
Sunbury..... ar	.....	† 9 20		† 4 50
	p. m.	A. M.	A. M.	a. m
Washington....lv	10 40	.....	† 7 50	10 50
Baltimore..... "	11 41	§ 4 40	† 8 40	11 45
Philadelphia... "	11 20	§ 4 25	§ 8 30	11 40
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg.....lv	§ 3 35	§ 7 55	†11 40	† 3 20
Sunbury..... ar	§ 5 00	§ 9 36	1 08	† 5 05
	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
Pittsburg.....lv	§12 45	.....	§ 3 00	§ 8 00
Clearfield..... "	3 50	.....	.....	9 28
Philipsburg.... "	4 40	.....	.....	10 12
Tyrone..... "	7 00	.....	1	12 25
Bellefonte..... "	8 16	.....	9 32	1 05
Lock Haven...ar	9 15	.....	10 30	2 10
	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Erie..... lv	§ 5 35	.....	.....	.....
Kane..... "	8 45	.....	§ 6 00	.....
Renovo..... "	11 50	† 6 45	10 30	.....
Lock Haven... "	12 38	† 7 35	11 25	§ 3 00
	A. M.		P. M.	
Williamsport.. "	2 29		§8 30	†12 40
Milton..... "	2 23		9 17	1 25
Lewisburg..... "	.....		9 05	1 15
Sunbury..... ar	3 24		9 46	1 55
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sunbury.....lv	16 45	§ 9 55	† 2 00	† 5 25
S. Danville..... "	7 11	10 17	2 21	5 50
Catawissa..... "	7 32	10 35	2 36	6 08
E. Bloomsburg "	7 37	10 43	2 43	6 15
Espy Ferry..... "	7 42	§10 47		† 6 19
Creasy..... "	7 53	10 56	2 55	6 30
Nescopeck....ar	8 02	11 05	3 05	6 40
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M
Catawissa.....lv	7 32	†10 38	†2 36	† 7 05
Nescopeck.....	8 23			6 08
Rock Glen.....ar		11 22	5 05	7 28
Fern Glen..... "	8 51	11 28	5 32	7 34
Tomhicken..... "	8 58	11 38	5 48	7 42
Hazleton..... "	9 19	11 58	6 59	8 03
Pottsville..... "	10 15		6 55	
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M
Nescopeck.....lv	† 8 02	§11 05	† 3 05	† 6 40
Wapwallopen.ar	8 19	11 20	3 20	7 52
Mocanaqua..... "	8 31	11 32	3 30	7 01
Nanticoke..... "	8 53	11 54	3 49	7 19
		P. M.		
Plym'th Ferry "	9 03	12 02	3 57	7 28
Wilkesbarre.... "	9 10	12 10	4 05	8 35
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M
Pittston(2 & 11) ar	† 9 39	§12 55	† 4 56	† 8 36
Scranton " "	10 08	1 24	5 24	9 05

† Weekdays. § Daily. f Flag station.

Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars run on through trains between Sunbury, Williamsport and Erie, between Sunbury and Philadelphia, and Washington and between Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the west.

For further information apply to Ticket Agents.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

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Prompt attention given to all Photographic Work.

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MAIN AND CENTRE STS.

You can save money on Pianos and Organs. You will always find the largest stock, best makes and lowest prices.

PIANOS, From $175.00 and Upwards.

ORGANS, From $50.00 and Upwards

We sell on the installment plan. Piano $25.00 down and $10.00 per month. Organs, $10.00 down, $5.00 per month. Liberal discount for cash. Sheet music, at one half price. Musical merchandise of all kinds.

We handle Genuine Singer High Arm

SEWING MACHINES,

$5.00 down and $3.00 per month. We also handle the Demorest Sewing Machine, from $19.50 and upwards. Sewing Machine Needles and Oil for all makes of Sewing Machines. Best makes of

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FROM $4.00 UP TO $9.00.

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Having just received a new, large camera and lense, of celebrated make, we CAN FURNISH you with the largest DIRECT PORTRAIT and GROUPE PHOTOGRAPHS made in Columbia County. We STRIVE continually TO PRODUCE the BEST in photography, and would be pleased to have you call and examine our work.

Capwell's Studio,

(Over Hartman's Store)

BLOOMSBURG, P

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In all its stages,

Ely's Cream Balm

cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—not produce sneezing. Large size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

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We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign

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First National Bank,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. W. M. Low, President.
J. M. Staver, Vice President.
E. B. Tustin, Vice President.
E. F. Carpenter, Cashier.

§§§§

The First National Bank solicits a share of your business upon the basis of Sound and Progressive Banking, Liberal and Accurate Treatment.

Statement of Condition September 15, '02.

RESOURCES.

Loans	$294,144 47
U. S. Bonds	50,000 00
Banking House	27,560 43
Stocks and Securities	183,706.75
Cash & due from Banks & U.S.Tr	109,217 53
Total	$664,629.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$ 50,000.00
Surplus	125,000 00
Undivided Profits	11,067.24
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	428,561.94
Total	$664,629 18

THE COLUMBIAN.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

THE COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1902.

THE REWARD OF CRIME.

Berger and Katz Found Guilty of Horse Stealing, and Both are Heavily Sentenced.—The Former to Seventeen and the Latter to Ten Years in Eastern Penitentiary.

Two of the leading cases in point of interest of the present session of Criminal Court, were those of Abe Berger and Mike Katz, the two notorious horse thieves, who plied their vocation on an extensive scale over in the vicinity of Numedia, during the month of September. To these two cases can be attributed the large attendance at the Tuesday and Wednesday sessions.

Katz was the first to be arraigned before the Court. He entered a plea of not guilty to the charges, but the evidence was strong and conclusive, and his conviction was only a matter of a short time. The greatest length of time was required in selecting the jury. Ralph Kisner of Danville, counsel for the defense, took advantage of the law in this respect and challenged twenty of the jurors, which together with seven challenges made by the Commonwealth completely exhausted the panel, and the twelfth juror had to be selected from three called as talesmen.

The first witness called in the case was William M. Rarig, the prosecutor. He testified that his gray mare was stolen on September 6th, and that it was four days later that he recovered her.

Monroe Rake, proprietor of the hotel at Aristes, testified that Berger and Katz were at his place in the morning of September 4th and remained there until the evening of the 5th when they left, with the stated intention of going to Catawissa. In the matter of naming their destination, when leaving the Arestes Hotel it is evident that they told the truth as A. F. Hartman a harness maker of Catawissa, bore testimony that they had called at his place of business, and purchased a leather and strap. These were found in Katz' possession when he was arrested. On the evening of the day that the pair were in Catawissa they took supper at the Catawissa house, Berger, according to the testimony of the proprietor, Daniel Kistler, entered both names on the register.

The most important testimony for the prosecution was then given by W. P. Walter, hostler at the Ferry House, Sunbury, and J. R. Van Horn, proprietor of the Summit Hotel near Middleburg. Walter stated that on Sept. 6, at a very early hour in the morning, as near as he could remember it was about three o'clock, Berger and Katz arrived at the hotel with a team, a black and a gray. They unhitched the horses and ordered the gray to be kept under lock and key. They remained about the place all day Saturday. Sunday he did not see them, but early Monday morning they returned, hitched up and drove off in the direction of Selinsgrove.

Mr. Van Horn testified that he met Katz for the first time on Monday Sept. 8. He and Berger came to his hotel. They wanted to sell the mare, which they said had been in from the west for seven months. He finally made a deal, trading a bay mare and giving thirty dollars to boot.

The story of their arrest was related by Constable Waters of Mt. Carmel. He apprehended the pair at the Ferry House, Sunbury. They at first disclaimed any knowledge of where the horse was, but when confronted by some repairmen who had seen them pass near Selinsgrove with a gray mare, and return with a bay mare, they confessed. Chief of Police Morgan of Mt. Carmel was with Waters when the arrest was made. His testimony was corroborative of that of the constable.

Dr. Coffman a veterinary surgeon of Shamokin, was in Ashland on Sept 4th. He testified that in the evening of that day he was called on by Katz and Berger to doctor a horse at Aristes.

Katz then took the stand in his own behalf. He tried to impress the jury that he had no connection with the crime. That he was only employed by Berger to assist him in bringing several horses from the country, and for which he was to receive $5. He said Berger had told him that he had purchased the Rarig mare for $65.00. When they were within a half mile of the Rarig home Berger instructed him to wait until he went and got the horse which he did.

In the cross examination, conducted by District Attorney Harman, the witness, developed a bad memory. He was very careful not to let go anything that he thought would connect him.

Berger followed Katz and testified that he had hired Katz for the trip and had offered to pay him $5 for the work.

William Crawford and James Barrett, who were in the county jail at the time, testified to a conversation they had over-heard between Katz and Berger in which the latter threatened to testify that he had not hired Katz unless he would swear that Berger had paid $65 for the horse.

Argument was made by District Attorney Harman and Ralph Kisner. Then came the trial of the chief offender, Berger, for the larceny of Daniel Levan's horse.

George Honaberger testified to having seen Berger near Levan's the day before the horse was stolen.

John Ross, of Trevorton, testified to having purchased the Levan horse from Berger, and P. H. Dalbert, of Snydertown, the buggy. Constable Morgan, of Mt. Carmel, further testified that Berger had told him he could tell them where the Levan horse could be found; in fact, subsequently directed Sheriff Knorr, to the place.

On the stand in his own behalf Berger related a very flimsy story. A fellow he said, Lewis Cotrell, by name, had given him Levan's horse and buggy to sell. He wasn't aware that the horse had been stolen. His memory, too, like that of his partner in crime, was faulty. However, it would not have availed him much had it been retentive. His guilt was firmly established, before his own defense was attempted.

The sentences imposed by Judge Little are very severe, and should serve as a warning to criminals of this sort who may come before him in the future. The maximum sentences for the various offenses for which the men were indicted, is thirty-seven years. Had they been given the limit, it is doubtful if either of them would have survived it.

Berger's punishment is seventeen years at hard labor at separate and solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary, a fine of $1,000 and the costs of prosecution.

Katz fared somewhat better. He was sentenced to ten years imprisonment at hard labor at separate and solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary, pay a fine of $500 and costs of prosecution.

Berger, while the sentence was being pronounced, maintained the same tacit indifference that has characterized his demeanor during the whole trial. He chatted with Sheriff Knorr in a manner that would indicate that nothing had happened.

With Katz it was different. He was greatly distressed and could scarcely make his way to his seat. His eyes, which had probably not known tears since boyhood, were wet and he displayed other evidence of misery.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The teachers' institute now in session in the Normal Auditorium, and which closes tomorrow, has been one of the most successful ever held in this county. In the selection of instructors and the arrangement of the lecture course and all of the numerous details necessary for the conduct of a gathering covering nearly a week, Superintendent Evans has exhibited rare sagacity and good judgment. The instructors are Supt. W. W. Stetson of Maine; Dr. D. J. Waller of Indiana, Pa.; Prof. C. H. Albert, Prof. W. W. Deatrick, Ex-Superintendent John K. Miller, Dr. Corson, Prof. John B. Demott, and Prof. O. H. Yetter, leader of the music.

On Monday night Miss Elsie Hicks played a piano solo, "Hungarian Rhapsodie" by Liszt. Her performance is always marked by great precision and expression, and she was fully up to her standard. William Hawley Smith of Peoria, Ill. lectured on "We the People." It was more of an informal talk than a lecture, and was especially an address to teachers. He said many things that are true about education, and some things that we should dispute if we had the space to criticise his whole lecture That is probably what he would prefer. Lecturers often say startling things in order to invite criticism and bring themselves more prominently before the public. But Smith is all right, and his auditors gathered much useful information from his talk.

The Rogers-Grilley Company on Tuesday evening captured the audience. Mr. Grilley is a reciter and personator of unusual excellence, and Mr. Rogers is a master of the harp. Prof. Thomas R. Williams of Pittston, a favorite here, sang two tenor solos in fine style. This evening was most entertaining.

On Wednesday evening Prof. O. H. Yetter sang a bass solo, "In the Heart of the Mighty Deep" and was encored. We need not tell a Bloomsburg audience that he sang well. Dr. D. F. Fox of Chicago followed with his lecture on "A Neglected Cavalier." Sir Walter Raleigh was the cavalier. The lecture was historical with modern application. It was a scholarly production.

To night Prof. J. B. Demott will lecture on "A Plea for Posterity." Mrs. Marion Harter Miller who was announced for a violin solo, will be unable to play owing to an injury to her hand.

Superintendent Evans is worthy of congratulation for the success of his first county institute.

From Court House Corridors.

Business is brisk at the Court House this week and all the officials are busy. In the Prothonotary's office there are many signs of activity. At court time there is always a vast amount of work and it is necessary to have some extra help. Boyd Maize Esq. is assisting with the transcribing this week.

TRANSFER OF REAL ESTATE.

The following deens have been recorded during the past week, in the Recorder's office:

Creveling Cemetery Co. to R. A. Graham, land in Scott twp.

Jonathan Laceman and wife to James Cornelison, land in Franklin twp.

Chas. Brunstetler and wife to Joseph S. Cole, land in Millville.

D. A. Michael and wife to R. O. Davis, land in West Berwick.

Berwick Land & Improvement Co. to Morgan Griffith, land in West Berwick.

American Car & Foundry Co. to Morgan Griffith, Land in West Berwick.

American Car & Foundry Co. to Morgan Griffith, land in West Berwick.

Berwick Land & Improvement Co. to D. A. W. Huebner, land in West Berwick.

W. H. Woodin, et. al. to William East, land in West Berwick.

A. E. Mc Afee and wife to Lena Abrams, land in Berwick.

SHERIFF SALES.

Sheriff Knorr sold the following properties at his office on Saturday.

Property of Hiram Derr and Franklin Derr situate in Montour township, to Catharine E. Ammerman for $85.00.

Properties of John K. Lockard, store building on Main street and dwelling house on Fifth street in Bloomsburg to C. W. Miller attorney for $9550 and $6100 respectively.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Ola Larish of Benton and Miss Edna E. Larish of Guava.

Andrew H. Thomas and Miss Etta M. Welliver both of Eyersgrove.

W. H. Pollock and Miss S. E. Smith both of Salem township, Luzerne Co. Pa.

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—

That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with Eczema or Salt Rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this scaling, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. Ida E. Wand, Cove Point, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

rid the blood of all impurities and cure all eruptions.

THE ANNUAL EXCURSION

Of Normal Teachers and Students to Washington, D. C. December 15th.

All arrangements for the Excursion to Washington, December 15, have been completed. The itinerary is printed below. Arrangements have been made to reach Philadelphia on Thursday night, leaving Washington after all departments are closed and the sight-seeing is done. This is a decided gain. Heretofore Thursday evening was spent in resting at the hotels, and it was impossible to get started from Washington before 8 a. m. Friday. Friday forenoon was then taken for the run to Philadelphia. By the present arrangement, they spend the same time sight-seeing in Washington, and go to Philadelphia on time not otherwise profitably used and gain a half day for sight seeing in Philadelphia.

Throughout the entire trip they have their own special train of vestibule cars, and the cost of the entire trip including railroad fare, hotel expenses, trip to Mt. Vernon, transfer of baggage, and fees of guides will be $14.25.

The party will be conducted by members of the Faculty who are well-informed in regard to all places to be visited. The excursionists will be divided into groups, so that all can get the full explanations of the teachers and guides. The same oversight of the students will be exercised as is exercised at the school.

If you have not yet written Dr. Welsh about the matter, do so at once.

ITINERARY.

The excursion party will be divided into sections and each section will be in charge of a teacher. The following itinerary will be followed in the main, but is subject to change for the different sections in order to avoid crowding when visiting certain places of interest. When changes are made for any section it will be announced by bulletin in each hotel Maps and guides can be had of the teachers in charge of the section.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1902.

Leave Bloomsburg P & R. Station, 7 a. m. sharp. (All baggage, if tagged with the owner's name and home address, will be delivered at hotels in Washington.) Arrive in Washington about 3 p. m. Proceed to United States Navy Yard by street cars, where remainder of afternoon will be spent. (Buy six street car tickets for twenty-five cents. They are good until used on all lines.) From Navy Yard take green cars to intersection of New York Ave. and 15th St. This is near hotels (Fredonia, 1323 H St. and Oxford, corner 14th St. and New York Ave.) at which the party will be entertained. Dinner at 6 p. m. At 8 p. m. visit Hall of the Ancients on New York Ave., near hotels. (Admission 25c.)

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1902.

Take street cars from hotels to East Capital street. Meet in the rotunda of the Capitol at 9 a. m. sharp for tour of the building, under escort of special guides. Reassemble in the rotunda at 10:30 a. m. Visit the new Congressional Library until 11.30 a. m. Visit the United States Supreme Court, Capitol Building, at 12 o'clock noon, and witness the assembling of the judges and the opening of the court. The Senate and House of Representatives convene at 12 o'clock noon. Take street cars at East Capitol street at 12:30 p. m. for hotels. Luncheon at 1 p. m. Spend the remainder of the day in the Capitol, attend the sessions of the Senate and House of Representatives, and complete tour of the new Congressional Library. Take street cars at East Capitol street for hotels. Dinner at 6 p. m. The Congressional Library will be open every evening until 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1902.

Visit Bureau of Engraving and Printing at 8 a. m. Smithsonian Institution, National Museum and United States Fish Commission. Special train of electric cars over the Mt. Vernon Electric Railway will leave station on Pennsylvania Ave. and 13½ St. at 12 m., sharp, for trip to Mt. Vernon, stopping at Alexandria and Arlington National Cemetery on return trip. Box luncheon will be served on the train. Return to hotels for dinner at usual time.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1902.

9 a. m. visit State, War and Navy building, White House and United States Treasury. Luncheon at hotels at 1 p. m. In the afternoon visit the New Corcoran Gallery of Art and the Washington Monument. The elevator in the monument will carry only thirty persons on each trip. Trips commence on the hour and are repeated every twenty minutes. It is not wise to attempt to ascend or decend the monument by the stairway. Dinner at hotels at 5 p. m. Take train for Philadelphia at B. & O. Station, New Jersey Ave., and C. St., at 6:30 p. m. sharp. Arrive Reading Terminal Philadelphia 10 p. m. Walk one square to Hotel Hanover 12th and Arch Sts., where the party will be entertained.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1902.

Visit City Hall, Independence Hall, and other points of interest. Take train for home at Reading Terminal Station at 3 p. m. Brief stop at Valley Forge about 3:40 arrive at Bloomsburg about 9 p. m.

Watch for This Space

NEXT WEEK!

TOWNSEND

Will Tell You Something

That will Interest You.

SHAPING UP FOR THE Holiday Trade

Always forehanded, always looking ahead. These things add much to the usefulness of a store to its buying public. We consider it good advertising to tell you now that the Big Christmas lines are here; that they are here ready for you to look at. We want you to know that when you are ready to buy, you can depend upon this shop being in complete readiness to supply your wants. In the meantime glance through the following list of things that you need now.

Black Dress Goods.

This is the biggest Black goods season we ever had, but we prepared big for it and have been adding to it each week as fast as they were sold out, so you will find most any weave shown this season.

Black Henrietta	35c.	yd to	1.40
" Cheviots	50c.	" "	1.50
" Prunellas	75c.	" "	1.50
" Melroses.	75c.	" "	1.39
" Broadcloth	85c.	" "	2.98
" Camels hair	1.00	" "	2.00
" Kerseys,	1.39	" "	2.50

Rich Silk and Velvets.

Silk and velvet selling is always a feature at this season. We've bought to make the selling most satisfactory to you in every way. Colored Taffeta Silks, 50 and 75c yd., unfinished Black Taffeta Silk, 27in. wide and 36in. wide at 90c. per yd. and $1.25 per yd.

Black and colored Moires 85c to $1.50 per yard.

Put-a-crepe Black and colors, 27in. wide $1.00 a yd.

The Stormy Day Skirts.

More of them sold just at this season than at any other time. Here are three special lots at special prices.

All wool Cashmere Skirt at $3.98, worth $7.50. All colors and different style Skirts at $4.98 A lot of handsome $10.00 Skirts at $7.50.

Ladies' and Misses' Fleeced Hose.

Fleeced Hose keep you warm and wear so much better than wool hose, unless you pay a good price for them.

Misses' Fleeced Hose 15 and 25c
Ladies " " 15, 25 " 50c.

All Kinds of Underwear

This is a busy section in this store, ought to be a proof we have the right kinds at the right prices. We buy them right from first hands and the best make too.

Mens' shirts and drawers 50c. each to 1.50. Boys' shirts and drawers 10c. each to 1.00. Misses' Vests and Pants 10c. each to 1.00. Ladies' vests and pants 25c, each to 1.50. Misses' combination suits 25c. each to 1.35. Ladies' combination suits 49c. each to 2.98.

Big assortment of children's wrappers.

A List of Little Things.

It don't take long to read the list. If the needed things are found, then you've saved a little something by buying it here.

Lace collars 75c. each to 1.50. Wrist bags 25c. each to 1.50. Beaded Chatalaine bags 50c. each to 4.50. Brushes of all kinds trimmed with silver 25c.

Imitation shell hair pins at 10c. a dozen.

F. P. Pursel.

Freight Rates go up.

The advance in wages made by the Pennsylvania and to be made by the Reading and other railroads will soon be followed by an increase in freight rates. An inability of the roads in this state to handle the business offered to them has doubtless had something to do with this decision. The freight rate advance will, it is asserted, suffice to pay for the increase in wages.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS.

N. S. Tingley has accepted the agency for Reinach, Ullman & Co. of Chicago, merchant tailors, and is ready to supply made-to-measure clothing at prices lower than can be obtained elsewhere. He has a large line of samples to select from. His place of business is the third floor of the COLUMBIAN building. 4t.

Try THE COLUMBIAN a year.

WINTER SHOES.

We have the most complete lines of all styles in Shoes.

Our Stock Combines Style, Comfort and Service,

and from it YOU CAN SATISFY any taste and suit any Purse.

☞We have them in all Leathers.

Chas. M. Evans,

HYGIENIC SHOES FOR CHILDREN.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The Farmers National Bank

At the Close of Business Nov. 25, 1902.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts,	$252,342.41	Capital Stock,	$60,000.00
U. S. Bonds,	60,000.00	Surplus and Undivided Profits,	59,878.91
Stocks, Securities, &c.,	139,352.50	Circulation,	59,500.00
Furniture and Fixtures,	5,557.50	Deposits,	342,349.22
Cash and Reserve,	64,475.72		
	$521,728.13		$521,728.13

WM. S. MOYER, Pres. M. MILLEISEN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

W. S. Moyer, Grant Herring, H. A. McKillip,
Dr. W. M. Reber, N. U. Funk, C. M. Creveling,
C. A. Kleim, Dr. J. J. Brown, C. W. Runyon.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1902.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa. as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

Any subscriber who pays up all arrearages and a year in advance will be presented with a copy of the Centennial Souvenir Book of Bloomsburg.

Any new subscriber paying in advance will get a receipt to Jan. 1 1904 and a copy of the book. Subscribe now. tf.

Paul Casey is now filling the position of manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co's office in Berwick. He was sent up on Monday owing to the very critical illness of Manager H. O. Rodgers. Paul is but sixteen years of age, and has been with the Company only a little more than a year, but in that brief time has mastered the art of telegraphy, and by close observation and application to the various details of the business, has fitted himself so that he is in every way competent to discharge the duties of the position to which he has been assigned.

The "Red Cafe" Coming.

Manager Fowler announces for Friday evening next at the Grand Opera House an engagement quite out of the ordinary for Bloomsburg in "The Red Cafe," a melodramatic spectacle produced on a scale of magnificance seldom seen outside of the large cities. A sudden changing of the company's route has enabled the securement of this attraction and it is to be hoped that substantial support will be given to the enterprise and consequent encouragement to other notable attractions to visit our city.

H. J. Achenbach witnessed the production of "The Bold Soldier Boy" with Andrew Mack in the stellar role at Ford's theatre, Baltimore Saturday evening.

[Bell Telephone.]

Why Can't I Get PURE SPICES?

How often you hear this question asked.

You Can if You go to RISHTON'S DRUG STORE!

I just received this week from Gilpin Langdon & Co., of Baltimore, who lead the world in PURE DRUGS and SPICES a consignment of spices put up in 2oz., 4oz. and 1 pound tin boxes, which they guarantee on every box as being absolutely pure and the very best.

The price is very little higher than the common truck sold as spices, but they are cheaper in the end because so much stronger. Come in and see them and get a book on spices.

We have the following kinds:

Allspice,	English Mustard,
Cininamon,	Jamaca Ginger,
Cloves,	African Ginger,
Red Pepper,	Mace,
Paprika Pepper,	Sweet Margerum,
White Pepper,	Garden Sage,
Black Pepper,	Turkey Dressing.

—o—

W. S. RISHTON,

Market Square Pharmacist.

LOCAL NEWS.

Legal advertisements on page 7.

Clark Sheep has opened a barber shop in Millville.

Hog Cholera medicine at Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

Mr. Guernsey, piano tuner, will be in Bloomsburg all next week. Orders can be left at this office.

Pure Drugs at popular prices is what you get at Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

Berwick citizens want a town clock A subscription paper with that end in view is being circulated.

Clever men seldom club the tree of knowledge. They prefer to pick the apples off the ground.

Send your work in early. Gem Laundry will be closed Thanksgiving.

The family of Dr. D. H. Montgomery, Mifflinville, Pa., wish to express thanks to all who kindly assisted during their sad bereavement.

At Whary's china store there is a large line of pretty Jardinieres, Vases, Toilet sets, and a great assortment of china, glassware, etc. 4-3t.

Anthony Conway, the well known and popular hotel proprietor of Centralia was wedded last week to Miss Mary Brennan, an estimable young lady of Ashland. The ceremony took place in St. Joseph's church, Ashland.

Try Dr. Hess' Chicken Panacea, it will make your hens lay. At Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

Our merchants are arranging their stock for Chrismas. The displays this season promise to be of surpassing beauty. If you have decided on what you want you can learn just where to get it by consulting our advertising columns.

Henry Weller, district superintendent for the Lehigh Valley Coal Company at Centralia, has been appointed mine inspector for the Girard Estate with headquarters in Girardville, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John B. Granger.

All Philadelphia papers 2 cents, by the month delivered 30 cents, 25 cents a month at the store. J. W. Moyer.

Winter arrived in a hurry on Sunday. During the afternoon and evening snow fell to the depth of nearly two inches and the mercury dropped to eighteen degrees above zero. The snow clinging fast to the trees and wires made a very pretty sight Monday morning.

If there is anything in the saying that the day of the month upon which the first snow falls indicates the number of similar storms that may be expected during the winter, we will have a considerable amount of the beautiful to contend with between this and spring.

No nicer, in fact none as beautiful as the lamps that Mercer the Druggist is selling.

The President's message to Congress will be found on page 6.

Seven years in business is our reference. Gem Steam Laundry.

See "Rip Van Winkle" when he wakes from his twenty years' sleep at the Opera House Wednesday evening.

L. E. Whary imports his china direct. He has no jobber's profit to pay and hence his prices are the lowest. 4-3t.

C. B. Ent was the first to enjoy a sleigh ride in town. He was out Sunday evening. If our memory serves us well he claimed this distinction last season.

I. C. Rutter, Jr., will build a veranda around his west Main street residence. A force of men is now engaged on the improvement.

If you want a hot water bottle, fountain or bulb, syringe, nipples or baby fittings go to Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

Wilkes Barre officers have been instructed to arrest all boys found using sling shots and air guns on the streets. Bloomsburg officers should be similarly instructed.

Blank books, ledgers, day books, journals, counter books, cash books, legal paper, fools cap, letter paper and all stationery supplies at Mercer's Drug and Book store.

Miss Martha Shetler of town acted as bridesmaid at the marriage of her sister Miss Virgie Shetler to John Trainer which was solemnized at Moreland last week. Rev. H. C. Monroe of White Wall was the officiating clergyman.

Samuel Kressler has resigned his position as conductor on the electric railway and entered the employ of the American Car & Foundry Company of Berwick in the capacity of book-keeper.

Charles Warner, who for some time past has been driving groceryman J. K. Armstrong's delivery wagon, has gone to Wilkes-Barre to work for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

Hon. Fred T. Ikeler delivered his celebrated lecture, "Agitators" at Mauch Chunk Monday night. He was also the third number on the teachers' institute lecture course of Cumberland county at Carlisle last night.

A merchant called our attention to the fact that while the consumption of coal oil had fallen off about forty per cent. the price had made a corresponding jump, advancing from seven to nine cents a gallon.

Give us a call and be convinced that we are the best. Gem Steam Laundry.

Ralph E. Smith has been elected assistant manager of the base ball team of Dickinson Seminary for 1903. Mr. Smith was home last week on a vacation and received the congratulations of friends on the honor conferred upon him.

Rev. J. R. Murphy, pastor of St. Columba's Roman Catholic church, holds services in Berwick on the first Sunday of each month. The meetings are held in a private house, but it is expected that a mission chapel will be established there.

For a full line of celery dishes, chop dishes, sherbet glasses, table glasses, moustache cups and saucers, cut glass salt and pepper boxes with sterling tops, go to L. E. Whary's china store. French china in great assortment, in sets or odd pieces, at the lowest prices. Examine his stock before selecting your Christmas gifts. 4-3t.

The largest line of lamps in Old Columbia County at Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

We doubt if there is a town in the state, the size of Bloomsburg, that can show as many large and handsome stores as our own burg. Energy and enterprise are the characteristics of our merchants, and in quantity and quality of goods, and tasteful arrangements of stock they cannot be surpassed. Visit the home dealers before sending your money out of town to buy Holiday goods, or any other kind for that matter.

Hartman's enlarged store is a busy place these days. The formal opening took place last Friday and was very largely attended. A string orchestra was in attendance and furnished music during the afternoon and evening. Many congratulations were extended to Mr. Hartman for his enterprise, and the handsome decorations and tasteful display of goods were much admired. A dozen or more clerks are in waiting to serve all comers.

PURELY PERSONAL

Elwell Funk returned to Lehigh University on Monday.

Joe Gidding will attend a dance at Mt. Carmel tonight.

J. R. Townsend is in the city this week purchasing new goods.

Arthur Grotz of New York spent Thanksgiving with his parents.

Mrs. Howard Michael of York, has been visiting her mother Mrs. Cole on Market street the past week.

Mrs. J. S. Roys who spent several weeks here with her sons, returned to her home in Lyons, N. Y., on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs Noah Brandt of Chambersburg, spent Sunday with the latter's parents Mr. and Mrs John Pollock on Fifth Street. Mrs. Brandt left on Tuesday, accompanied by her sister Myrtle. She will spend several weeks with her sister.

Ask Mercer for it, if he has not got it he will get it for you. Try it.

M. A. Bibby of Catawissa who for many years has figured prominently in the business life of that town, died at his home there on Friday at the age of 61. He was formerly and for many years employed as agent for the D. L. & W. R. R. Co.

E. J. Bowman will lecture in the Court room on forth coming Tuesday evening 9th inst. Subject—"The Welfare of our Republic." The Laboring Classes are especially interested as well as all other citizens, ladies included. Admission one dime. Please bring the proper change.

L. E. Whary has Haviland and Limoges china in tea and dinner sets, also in open stock and odd pieces. Here are some of the odd pieces: Mayonaize, fruit and cake dishes, salad bowls, chocolate sets, sugar and cream sets, oat meal sets, bouillons and ramacons, bon-bons, nut dishes, tea strainers, etc. No nicer Christmas gifts can be found. 4-3t.

The hunting season for deer closed on Monday. Other game, however, may be killed until the fifteenth. The fine that will have to be paid for an infraction of the game law is $100 for a deer, $25 for a pheasant and $10 for a rabbit. The constable making the arrest gets half the fine and $10 from the state for each conviction together with all his fees.

That H. A. Humphrey's reputation as a first class painter and paper hanger extends beyond the limits of the county is evidenced by the fact that he has just completed several contracts at Mocanaqua, and is now engaged painting and papering the Presbyterian church at Shickshinny. Increasing business, and without solicitations is always regarded as the best proof of ability.

The decorations in Pursel's store are far ahead of anything ever attempted there before. A row of tall white pillars on each side, each surmounted with an urn of plants, give the appearance of a Court of Honor. Festoons in every direction add to the beauty of the arrangement. Great taste has been displayed in these decorations. A large assortment of holiday goods has been received, including toys, books, games, dolls, etc, and an extra force of clerks is ready to serve the thousands of customers that are sure to visit this popular store.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa., postoffice, and will be sent to the dead letter office December 16, 1902. Persons calling for these letters will please say "that they were advertised Dec. 4, 1902":

Mrs. Ada Diefenbach, Mr. Jos. Kashner, Mr. E. F. Long, G. H. Wilson. Cards—Mr. Clifford Faust.

One cent will be charged on each letter advertised.

J. C. Brown, P. M.

Rev. D. Sullivan who has been assistant at St. Ignatius' church, Centralia, has been removed to St. Edward's, Shamokin. Rev. Dougherty of that place succeeding. During Father Sullivan's brief stay in town he has made many friends who wish him every success wherever duty may call him.—*Ashland Record.*

Rev. Sullivan was raised in Bloomsburg. He was ordained last spring and said his first mass in St. Columba's church, here, in May.

Gilmore's Toy Bazaar.

For many years at the holiday season William H. Gilmore has offered an immense assortment of toys and games suitable for Christmas gifts for the little ones. This year he has surpassed all former efforts. The store room is full of goods and besides this the entire third floor has been turned into a toy shop. Here are dolls, wagons, iron toys, wooden toys, mechanical toys, dishes, tree decorations, drums and thousands of other things. The stock is now ready and the public is invited to call. 20-4t.

Christmas Shopping.

This Store is in its full Christmas Dress. Every Section of it has appropriate goods suitable for the Christmas gift giving for you to select from. The useful goods predominate, yet plenty of the fancy sorts are here. Now is the time to make your selections while the stocks are full.

Dress Materials

Either for your own use or for the gift of some one. They are always acceptable gifts. This stock offers you good selections to choose from. No matter if its a silk dress to calico they're all ready for you.

Perfumes, Etc.

Our line of toilet goods is very complete. "Colgates" perfumes stand at the head of the list. We have them in all odors.

Christmas Furs.

A large line of these for you to select from, either for yonr own use or making a gift to some friend. Neck pieces from $1.00 each to $25.00 each. See them.

Coats and Suits.

This department offers you some very attractive values both in suits and coats; you should see if you have a need or desire one for a gift.

Umbrellas for Christmas.

A good assortment of these for you to select from Either Lady or Gents.

Cushions, Tops, Etc,

A big line to select from and they make an acceptable gift. See the cushions complete at 1.00. See the tops at 29, 50, 85 and 1.00. Stamped linens, silk flosses, yarns, etc.

Leather Goods.

Complete lines of pocket books, wrist bags, chatelaine, card cases, etc.

Silks, Velvets, Etc.

Full lines for dresses, waists or skirts. See our black silk velvets for suits, they're stylish. Silks for all purposes. Corduroys in all colors.

Millinery Bargains.

A big reduction in price on all our trimmed hats. You will find values not usually offered in this assortment. all the latest styles, good materials, good workmanship, stylish and low priced.

Hosiery and Underwear.

This weather tells you plainly of the need of them. We have good assortments in all grades. See our ladies' goods at 75c. 1.00 and 25 cents each.

See the $4.75 Ladies' Silk Velvet Hat.

H. J. CLARK & SON.

SHOES OF ALL KINDS,

except inferior shoes, can be found here. We offer honest material whether it be calf or kid, and made up in an honest manner, into stylish and durable footwear, for men, women and children.

Any and every new shape or style that is worthy of consideration will be found in our stock Our ladies' shoes, at $2.00, have had a remarkable sale. Their merits have won friends everywhere. Another good shoe is Colonial Dame, at $2.50

F. D. DENTLER.

TALK NO. 39.

Holiday Annouucement.

For weeks past we have labored industriously to prepare for the Holiday trade, and our store is now fairly shining with a beautiful array of Christmas gifts. Special pains and much careful consideration was expended to make the collection of Christmas goo's one which should include something really desirable for every individual, from the youngest to the oldest. We have made it a point to have great variety in goods of all prices, ranging from the merest trifle upwards, in order that you may make good selections at any price you feel able to pay. Having thus smoothed the way for all classes of buyers by grading and assorting our stock in such a way as to meet the needs of those who have little as well as those who have much to spend, and having marked all our goods at the lowest possible figures, we feel that we deserve your patronage. Hoping to see every reader at our store at an early day, we remain,

Very truly yours,

Geo. W. Hess,

Optician and Jeweler, Bloomsburg, Penn'a

Cloissoniere Vases.
Fancy Austrian Vases 75 to 5.00
Fancy Bohemian Vases, $1.00 to $4.00.
Bronze Figures $2.50 to $6.00.
French Plaques, $3.50.
German Vases, $1.00 to $5.00.
Japanese Vases.
Japanese Jardinieres, $5.00 to $6.00

Salad Bowls, Mayonnaise Bowls, Cream and Sugar Sets, Tea Pots, Bon-Bon Dishes, Soup Plates, Cereal Sets, Berry Sets, Fern Dishes, Chocolate Pots, Fruit Plates Salts and Peppers. Pictures, Bread and Butter Plates, Dinner Plates.

We carry these articles in Japanese, French, Austrian, German and Bohemian ware.

J. Lee Martin, JEWELRY AND ART GOODS. Telephone 1842.

Box papers from 10c. to 50c. Tablets from 5 to 25c. Envelopes from 5 to 16c. per pack. All stationery at Mercer's Drug & Book Store.

Isaiah Hagenbuch purchased the Dr. Evans property on Fourth street at public sale for $4,750.

Lamps to burn at Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

We carry a nice assortment of Twelve Mo. Books bound in cloth for 19c. Some of the more popular titles are Robinson Crusoe, Black Beauty, Black Rock, John Halifax, Arabian Nights, etc., at Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

No cracked collars at the Gem Steam Laundry. Try us.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

We still continue in a period of unbounded prosperity. This prosperity is not the creature of law, but undoubtedly the laws under which we work have been instrumental in creating the conditions which made it possible, and by unwise legislation it would be easy enough to destroy it. There will undoubtedly be periods of depression. The wave will recede, but the tide will advance. This nation is seated on a continent flanked by two great oceans. It is composed of men the descendants of pioneers or, in a sense, pioneers themselves—of men winnowed out from among the nations of the old world by the energy, boldness and love of adventure found in their own eager hearts. Such a nation so placed will surely wrest success from fortune.

As a people we have played a large part in the world, and we are bent upon making our future even larger than the past. In particular the events of the last four years have definitely decided that for woe or for weal our place must be great among the nations. We may either fail greatly or succeed greatly, but we cannot avoid the endeavor from which either great failure or great success must come. Even if we would we cannot play a small part. If we should try, all that would follow would be that we should play a large part ignobly and shamefully.

But our people, the sons of the men of the civil war, the sons of the men who had iron in their blood, rejoice in the present and face the future high of heart and resolute of will. Ours is not the creed of the weakling and the coward; ours is the gospel of hope and of triumphant endeavor. We do not shrink from the struggle before us. There are many problems for us to face at the outset of the twentieth century—grave problems abroad and still graver at home—but we know that we can solve them, and solve them well, provided only that we bring to the solution the qualities of head and heart which were shown by the men who in the days of Washington founded this government and in the days of Lincoln preserved it.

No country has ever occupied a higher plane of material well being than ours at the present moment. This well being is due to no sudden or accidental causes, but to the play of the economic forces in this country for over a century; to our laws, our sustained and continuous policies; above all, to the high individual average of our citizenship. Great fortunes have been won by those who have taken the lead in this phenomenal industrial development, and most of these fortunes have been won not by doing evil, but as an incident to action which has benefited the community as a whole. Never before has material well being been so widely diffused among our people. Great fortunes have been accumulated, and yet in the aggregate these fortunes are small indeed when compared to the wealth of the people as a whole. The plain people are better off than they have ever been before. The insurance companies, which are practically mutual benefit societies—especially helpful to men of moderate means—represent accumulations of capital which are among the largest in this country. There are more deposits in the savings banks, more owners of farms, more well paid wageworkers in this country now than ever before in our history. Of course when the conditions have favored the growth of so much that was good they have also favored somewhat the growth of what was evil. It is eminently necessary that we should endeavor to cut out this evil, but let us keep a due sense of proportion; let us not in fixing our gaze upon the lesser evil forget the greater good. The evils are real, and some of them are menacing, but they are the outgrowth not of misery or decadence, but of prosperity, of the progress of our gigantic industrial development. This industrial development must not be checked, but side by side with it should go such progressive regulation as will diminish the evils. We should fail in our duty if we did not try to remedy the evils, but we shall succeed only if we proceed patiently, with practical common sense as well as resolution, separating the good from the bad and holding on to the former while endeavoring to get rid of the latter.

In my message to the present congress at its first session I discussed at length the question of the regulation of those big corporations commonly doing an interstate business, often with some tendency to monopoly, which are popularly known as trusts. The experience of the past year has emphasized, in my opinion, the desirability of the steps I then proposed. A fundamental requisite of social efficiency is a high standard of individual energy and excellence, but this is in no wise inconsistent with power to act in combination for aims which cannot so well be achieved by the individual acting alone. A fundamental base of civilization is the inviolability of property; but this is in nowise inconsistent with the right of society to regulate the exercise of the artificial powers which it confers upon the owners of property under the name of corporate franchises in such a way as to prevent the misuse of these powers. Corporations, and especially combinations of corporations, should be managed under public regulation. Experience has shown that under our system of government the necessary supervision cannot be obtained by state action. It must therefore be achieved by national action. Our aim is not to do away with corporations. On the contrary, these big aggregations are an inevitable development of modern industrialism, and the effort to destroy them would be futile unless accomplished in ways that would work the utmost mischief to the entire body politic. We can do nothing of good in the way of regulating and supervising these corporations until we fix clearly in our minds that we are not attacking the corporations, but endeavoring to do away with any evil in them. We are not hostile to them. We are merely determined that they shall be so handled as to subserve the public good. We draw the line against misconduct, not against wealth. The capitalist who, alone or in conjunction with his fellows, performs some great industrial feat by which he wins money is a welldoer, not a wrongdoer, provided only he works in proper and legitimate lines. We wish to favor such a man when he does well. We wish to supervise and control his actions only to prevent him from doing ill. Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation, and we need not be overtender about preparing the dishonest corporation.

In curbing and regulating the combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the public we must be careful not to stop the great enterprises which have legitimately reduced the cost of production, not to abandon the place which our country has won in the leadership of the international industrial world, not to strike down wealth with the result of closing factories and mines, of turning the wageworker idle in the streets and leaving the farmer without a market for what he grows. Insistence upon the impossible means delay in achieving the possible exactly as, on the other hand, the stubborn defense alike of what is good and what is bad in the existing system, the resolute effort to obstruct any attempt at betterment, betrays blindness to the historic truth that wise evolution is the sure safeguard against revolution.

No more important subject can come before the congress than this of the regulation of interstate business. This country cannot afford to sit supine on the plea that under our peculiar system of government we are helpless in the presence of the new conditions and unable to grapple with them or to cut out whatever of evil has arisen in connection with them. The power of the congress to regulate interstate commerce is an absolute and unqualified grant and without limitations other than those prescribed by the constitution. The congress has constitutional authority to make all laws necessary and proper for executing this power, and I am satisfied that this power has not been exhausted by any legislation now on the statute books. It is evident, therefore, that evils restrictive of commercial freedom and entailing restraint upon national commerce fall within the regulative power of the congress and that a wise and reasonable law would be a necessary and proper exercise of congressional authority to the end that such evils should be eradicated.

I believe that monopolies, unjust discriminations, which prevent or cripple competition, fraudulent overcapitalization and other evils in trust organizations and practices which injuriously affect interstate trade can be prevented under the power of the congress to "regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several states" through regulations and requirements operating directly upon such commerce, the instrumentalities thereof and those engaged therein.

I earnestly recommend this subject to the consideration of the congress with a view to the passage of a law reasonable in its provisions and effective in its operations, upon which the questions can be finally adjudicated that now raise doubts as to the necessity of constitutional amendment. If it prove impossible to accomplish the purposes above set forth by such a law, then assuredly we should not shrink from amending the constitution so as to secure beyond peradventure the power sought.

The congress has not heretofore made any appropriation for the better enforcement of the antitrust law as it now stands. Very much has been done by the department of justice in securing the enforcement of this law, but much more could be done if congress would make a special appropriation for this purpose, to be expended under the direction of the attorney general.

One proposition advocated has been the reduction of the tariff as a means of reaching the evils of the trusts which fall within the category I have described. Not merely would this be wholly ineffective, but the diversion of our efforts in such a direction would mean the abandonment of all intelligent attempt to do away with these evils. Many of the largest corporations, many of those which should certainly be included in any proper scheme of regulation, would not be affected in the slightest degree by a change in the tariff, save as such change interfered with the general prosperity of the country. The only relation of the tariff to big corporations as a whole is that the tariff makes manufactures profitable, and the tariff remedy proposed would be in effect simply to make manufactures unprofitable. To remove the tariff as a punitive measure directed against trusts would inevitably result in ruin to the weaker competitors who are struggling against them. Our aim should be not by unwise tariff changes to give foreign products the advantage over domestic products, but by proper regulation to give domestic competition a fair chance, and this end cannot be reached by any tariff changes which would affect unfavorably all domestic competitors, good and bad alike. The question of regulation of the trusts stands apart from the question of tariff revision.

Stability of economic policy must always be the prime economic need of this country. This stability should not be fossilization. The country has acquiesced in the wisdom of the protective tariff principle. It is exceedingly undesirable that this system should be destroyed or that there should be violent and radical changes therein. Our past experience shows that great prosperity in this country has always come under a protective tariff and that the country cannot prosper under fitful tariff changes at short intervals. Moreover, if the tariff laws as a whole work well and if business has prospered under them and is prospering, it is better to endure for a time slight inconveniences and inequalities in some schedules than to upset business by too quick and too radical changes. It is most earnestly to be wished that we could treat the tariff from the standpoint solely of our business needs. It is, perhaps, too much to hope that partisanship may be entirely excluded from consideration of the subject, but at least it can be made secondary to the business interests of the country—that is, to the interests of our people as a whole. Unquestionably these business interests will best be served if together with fixity of principle as regards the tariff we combine a system which will permit us from time to time to make the necessary reapplication of the principle to the shifting national needs. We must take scrupulous care that the reapplication shall be made in such a way that it will not amount to a dislocation of our system, the mere threat of which, not to speak of the performance, would produce paralysis in the business energies of the community. The first consideration in making these changes would, of course, be to preserve the principle which underlies our whole tariff system—that is, the principle of putting American business interests at least on a full equality with interests abroad and of always allowing a sufficient rate of duty to more than cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well being of the wageworker, like the well being of the tiller of the soil, should be treated as an essential in shaping our whole economic policy. There must never be any change which will jeopardize the standard of comfort, the standard of wages, of the American wageworker.

One way in which the readjustment sought can be reached is by reciprocity treaties. It is greatly to be desired that such treaties may be adopted. They can be used to widen our markets and to give a greater field for the activities of our producers on the one hand, and on the other hand to secure in practical shape the lowering of duties when they are no longer needed for protection among our own people or when the minimum of damage done may be disregarded for the sake of the maximum of good accomplished. If it prove impossible to ratify the pending treaties and if there seem to be no warrant for the endeavor to execute others or to amend the pending treaties so that they can be ratified, then the same end—to secure reciprocity—should be met by direct legislation.

Wherever the tariff conditions are such that a needed change cannot with advantage be made by the application of the reciprocity idea, then it can be made outright by a lowering of duties on a given product. If possible, such change should be made only after the fullest consideration by practical experts, who should approach the subject from a business standpoint, having in view both the particular interests affected and the commercial well being of the people as a whole. The machinery for providing such careful investigation can readily be supplied. The executive department has already at its disposal methods of collecting facts and figures, and if the congress desires additional consideration to that which will be given the subject by its own committees, then a commission of business experts can be appointed whose duty it should be to recommend action by the congress after a deliberate and scientific examination of the various schedules as they are affected by the changed and changing conditions. The unhurried and unbiased report of this commission would show what changes should be made in the various schedules and how far these changes could go without also changing the great prosperity which this country is now enjoying or upsetting its fixed economic policy.

The cases in which the tariff can produce a monopoly are so few as to constitute an inconsiderable factor in the question; but, of course, if in any case it be found that a given rate of duty does promote a monopoly which works ill, no protectionist would object to such reduction of the duty as would equalize competition.

In my judgment, the tariff on anthracite coal should be removed and anthracite put actually, where it now is nominally, on the free list. This would have no effect at all save in crises; but in crises it might be of service to the people.

Interest rates are a potent factor in business activity, and in order that these rates may be equalized to meet the varying needs of the seasons and of widely separated communities, and to prevent the recurrence of financial stringencies which injuriously affect legitimate business, it is necessary that there should be an element of elasticity in our monetary system. Banks are the natural servants of commerce, and upon them should be placed, as far as practicable, the burden of furnishing and maintaining a circulation adequate to supply the needs of our diversified industries and of our domestic and foreign commerce, and the issue of this should be so regulated that a sufficient supply should be always available for the business interests of the country.

It would be both unwise and unnecessary at this time to attempt to reconstruct our financial system, which has been the growth of a century, but some additional legislation is, I think, desirable. The mere outline of any plan sufficiently comprehensive to meet these requirements would transgress the appropriate limits of this communication. It is suggested, however, that all future legislation on the subject should be with the view of encouraging the use of such instrumentalities as will automatically supply every legitimate demand of productive industries and of commerce, not only in the amount, but in the character of circulation, and of making all kinds of money interchangeable and, at the will of the holder, convertible into the established gold standard.

I again call your attention to the need of passing a proper immigration law, covering the points outlined in my message to you at the first session of the present congress. Substantially such a bill has already passed the house.

How to secure fair treatment alike for labor and for capital, how to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employee, without weakening individual initiative, without hampering and cramping the industrial development of the country, is a problem fraught with great difficulties and one which it is of the highest importance to solve on lines of sanity and farsighted common sense as well as of devotion to the right. This is an era of federation and combination. Exactly as business men find they must often work through corporations, and as it is a constant tendency of these corporations to grow larger, so it is often necessary for laboring men to work in federations, and these have become important factors of modern industrial life. Both kinds of federation, capitalistic and labor, can do much good, and as a necessary corollary they can both do evil. Opposition to each kind of organization should take the form of opposition to whatever is bad in the conduct of any given corporation or union, not of attacks upon corporations as such nor upon unions as such, for some of the most farreaching beneficent work for our people has been accomplished through both corporations and unions. Each must refrain from arbitrary or tyrannous interference with the rights of others. Organized capital and organized labor alike should remember that in the long run the interest of each must be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public, and the conduct of each must conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to the law, of individual freedom and of justice and fair dealing toward all. Each should remember that in addition to power it must strive after the realization of healthy, lofty and generous ideals. Every employer, every wageworker, must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others. It is of the highest importance that employer and employee alike should endeavor to appreciate each the viewpoint of the other and the sure disaster that will come upon both in the long run if either grows to take as habitual an attitude of sour hostility and distrust toward the other. Few people deserve better of the country than those representatives both of capital and labor—and there are many such—who work continually to bring about a good understanding of this kind, based upon wisdom and upon broad and kindly sympathy between employers and employed. Above all, we need to remember that any kind of class animosity in the political world is, if possible, even more wicked, even more destructive to national welfare, than sectional, race or religious animosity. We can get good government only upon condition that we keep true to the principles upon which this nation was founded and judge each man not as a part of a class, but upon his individual merits. All that we have a right to ask of any man, rich or poor, whatever his creed, his occupation, his birthplace or his residence, is that he shall act well and honorably by his neighbor and by his country. We are neither for the rich man as such nor for the poor man as such; we are for the upright man, rich or poor. So far as the constitutional powers of the national government touch these matters of general and vital moment to the nation, they should be exercised in conformity with the principles above set forth.

It is earnestly hoped that a secretary of commerce may be created, with a seat in the cabinet. The rapid multiplication of questions affecting labor and capital, the growth and complexity of the organizations through which both labor and capital now find expression, the steady tendency toward the employment of capital in huge corporations and the wonderful strides of this country toward leadership in the international business world justify an urgent demand for the creation of such a position. Substantially all the leading commercial bodies in this country have united in requesting its creation. It is desirable that some such measure as that which has already passed the senate be enacted into law. The creation of such a department would in itself be an advance toward dealing with and exercising supervision over the whole subject of the great corporations doing an interstate business, and with this end in view the congress should endow the department with large powers, which could be increased as experience might show the need.

I hope soon to submit to the senate a reciprocity treaty with Cuba. On May 20 last the United States kept its promise to the island by formally vacating Cuban soil and turning Cuba over to those whom her own people had chosen as the first officials of the new republic.

Cuba lies at our doors, and whatever affects her for good or for ill affects us also. So much have our people felt this that in the Platt amendment we definitely took the ground that Cuba must hereafter have closer political relations with us than with any other power. Thus in a sense Cuba has become a part of our international political system. This makes it necessary that in return she should be given some of the benefits of becoming part of our economic system. It is, from our own standpoint, a shortsighted and mischievous policy to fail to recognize this need. Moreover, it is unworthy of a mighty and generous nation, itself the greatest and most successful republic in history, to refuse to stretch out a helping hand to a young and weak sister republic just entering upon its career of independence. We should always fearlessly insist upon our rights in the face of the strong, and we should with ungrudging hand do our generous duty by the weak. I urge the adoption of reciprocity with Cuba not only because it is eminently for our own interests to control the Cuban market and by every means to foster our supremacy in the tropical lands and waters south of us, but also because we of the giant republic of the north should make all our sister nations of the American continent feel that whenever they will permit it we desire to show ourselves disinterestedly and effectively their friend.

A convention with Great Britain has been concluded, which will be at once laid before the senate for ratification, providing for reciprocal trade arrangements between the United States and Newfoundland on substantially the lines of the convention formerly negotiated by the secretary of state, Mr. Blaine. I believe reciprocal trade relations will be greatly to the advantage of both countries.

As civilization grows warfare becomes less and less the normal condition of foreign relations. The last century has seen a marked diminution of wars between civilized powers. Wars with uncivilized powers are largely mere matters of international police duty, essential for the welfare of the world. Wherever possible arbitration or some similar method should be employed in lieu of war to settle difficulties between civilized nations, although as yet the world has not progressed sufficiently to render it possible or necessarily desirable to invoke arbitration in every case. The formation of the International tribunal which sits at The Hague is an event of good omen from which great consequences for the welfare of all mankind may flow. It is far better where possible to invoke such a permanent tribunal than to create special arbitrators for a given purpose.

It is a matter of sincere congratulation to our country that the United States and Mexico should have been the first to use the good offices of The Hague court. This was done last summer with most satisfactory results in the case of a claim at issue between us and our sister republic. It is earnestly to be hoped that this first case will serve as a precedent for others, in which not only the United States but foreign nations may take advantage of the machinery already in existence at The Hague.

I commend to the favorable consideration of the congress the Hawaiian fire claims, which were the subject of careful investigation during the last session.

The congress has wisely provided that we shall build at once an isthmian canal, if possible at Panama. The attorney general reports that we can undoubtedly acquire good title from the French Panama canal company. Negotiations are now pending with Colombia to secure her assent to our building the canal. This canal will be one of the greatest engineering feats of the twentieth century, a greater engineering feat than has yet been accomplished during the history of mankind. The work should be carried out as a continuing policy without regard to change of administration, and it should be begun under circumstances which will make it a matter of pride for all administrations to continue the policy.

The canal will be of great benefit to America and of importance to all the world. It will be of advantage to us industrially and also as improving our military position. It will be of advantage to the countries of tropical America. It is earnestly to be hoped that all of these countries will do as some of them have already done with signal success and will invite to their shores commerce and improve their material conditions by recognizing that stability and order are the prerequisites of successful development. No independent nation in America need have the slightest fear of aggression from the United States. It behooves each one to maintain order within its own borders and to discharge its just obligations to foreigners. When this is done, they can rest assured that, be they strong or weak, they have nothing to dread from outside interference. More and more the increasing interdependence and complexity of international political and economic relations render it incumbent on all civilized and orderly powers to insist on the proper policing of the world.

During the fall of 1901 a communication was addressed to the secretary of state asking whether permission would be granted by the president to a corporation to lay a cable from a point on the California coast to the Philippine Islands by way of Hawaii. A statement of conditions or terms upon which such corporation would undertake to lay and operate a cable was volunteered.

Inasmuch as the congress was shortly to convene and Pacific cable legislation had been the subject of consideration by the congress for several years, it seemed to me wise to defer action upon the application until the congress had first an opportunity to act. The congress adjourned without taking any action, leaving the matter in exactly the same condition in which it stood when the congress convened.

Meanwhile it appears that the Commercial Pacific Cable company had promptly proceeded with preparations for laying its cable. It also made application to the president for access to and use of soundings taken by the United States steamship Nero for the purpose of discovering a practicable route for a transpacific cable, the company urging that with access to these soundings it could complete its cable much sooner than if it were required to take soundings upon its own account. Pending consideration of this subject it appeared important and desirable to attach certain conditions to the permission to examine and use the soundings if it should be granted.

In consequence of this solicitation of the cable company certain conditions were formulated, upon which the president was willing to allow access to these soundings and to consent to the landing and laying of the cable, subject to any alterations or additions thereto imposed by the congress. This was deemed proper, especially as it was clear that a cable connection of some kind with China, a foreign country, was a part of the company's plan. This course was, moreover, in accordance with a line of precedents, including President Grant's action in the case of the first French cable, explained to the congress in his annual message of December, 1875, and the instance occurring in 1879 of the second French cable from Brest to St. Pierre, with a branch to Cape Cod.

These conditions prescribed, among other things, a maximum rate for commercial messages and that the company should construct a line from the Philippine Islands to China, there being at present, as is well known, a British line from Manila to Hongkong.

The representatives of the cable company kept these conditions long under consideration, continuing in the meantime to prepare for laying the cable. They have, however, at length acceded to them, and an all American line between our Pacific coast and the Chinese empire by way of Honolulu and the Philippine Islands is thus provided for and is expected within a few months to be ready for business.

Among the conditions is one reserving the power of the congress to modify or repeal any or all of them. A copy of the conditions is herewith transmitted.

Of Porto Rico it is only necessary to say that the prosperity of the island and the wisdom with which it has been governed have been such as to make it serve as an example of all that is best in insular administration.

On July 4 last, on the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the declaration of our independence, peace and amnesty were promulgated in the Philippine Islands. Some trouble has since from time to time threatened with the Mohammedan Moros, but with the late insurrectionary Filipinos the war has entirely ceased. Civil government has now been introduced. Not only does each Filipino enjoy such rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness as he has never before known during the recorded history of the islands, but the people, taken as a whole, now enjoy a measure of self government greater than that granted to any other orientals by any foreign power and greater than that enjoyed by any other orientals under their own governments save the Japanese alone. We have not gone too far in granting these rights of liberty and self government, but we have certainly gone to the limit that in the interests of the Philippine people themselves it was wise or just to go. To hurry matters, to go faster than we are now going, would entail calamity on the people of the islands. No policy ever entered into by the American people has vindicated itself in more signal manner than the policy of holding the Philippines. The triumph of our arms, above all the triumph of our laws and principles, has come sooner than we had any right to expect. Too much praise cannot be given to the army for what it has done in the Philippines, both in warfare and from an administrative standpoint, in preparing the way for civil government, and similar credit belongs to the civil authorities for the way in which they have planted the seeds of self government in the ground thus made ready for them. The courage, the unflinching endurance, the high soldierly efficiency and the general kind heartedness and humanity of our troops have been strikingly manifested. There now remain only some 15,000 troops in the islands. All told, over 100,000 have been sent there. Of course there have been individual instances of wrongdoing among them. They warred under fearful difficulties of climate and surroundings, and under the strain of the terrible provocations which they continually received from their foes occasional instances of cruel retaliation occurred. Every effort has been made to prevent such cruelties, and finally these efforts have been completely successful. Every effort has also been made to detect and punish the wrongdoers. After making all allowance for these misdeeds it remains true that few indeed have been the instances in which war has been waged by a civilized power against semicivilized or barbarous forces where there has been so little wrongdoing by the victors as in the Philippine Islands. On the other hand, the amount of difficult, important and beneficent work which has been done is well nigh incalculable.

Taking the work of the army and the civil authorities together, it may be questioned whether anywhere else in modern times the world has seen a better example of real constructive statesmanship than our people have given in the Philippine Islands. High praise should also be given those Filipinos—in the aggregate very numerous—who have accepted the new conditions and joined with our representatives to work with hearty good will for the welfare of the islands.

The army has been reduced to the minimum allowed by law. It is very small for the size of the nation and most certainly should be kept at the highest point of efficiency. The senior officers are given scant chance under ordinary conditions to exercise commands commensurate with their rank under circumstances which would fit them to do their duty in time of actual war. A system of maneuvering our army in bodies of some little size has been begun and should be steadily continued. Without such maneuvers it is folly to expect that in the event of hostilities with any serious foe even a small army corps could be handled to advantage. Both our officers and enlisted men are such that we can take hearty pride in them. No better material can be found. But they must be thoroughly trained, both as individuals and in the mass. The marksmanship of the men must receive special attention. In the circumstances of modern warfare the man must act far more on his own individual responsibility than ever before, and the high individual efficiency of the unit is of the utmost importance. Formerly this unit was the regiment. It is now not the regiment, not even the troop or company; it is the individual soldier. Every effort must be made to develop every workmanlike and soldierly quality in both the officer and the enlisted man.

I urgently call your attention to the need of passing a bill providing for a general staff and for the reorganization of the supply departments on the lines of the bill proposed by the secretary of war last year. When the young officers enter the army from West Point, they probably stand above their compeers in any other military service. Every effort should be made by training, by reward of merit, by scrutiny into their careers and capacity, to keep them of the same high relative excellence throughout their careers.

The measure providing for the reorganization of the militia system and for securing the highest efficiency in the national guard, which has already passed the house, should receive prompt attention and action. It is of great importance that the relation of the national guard to the militia and volunteer forces of the United States should be defined and that in place of our present obsolete laws a practical and efficient system should be adopted.

Provision should be made to enable the secretary of war to keep cavalry and artillery horses worn out in long performance of duty. Such horses fetch but a trifle when sold, and rather than turn them out to the misery awaiting them when thus disposed of it would be better to employ them at light work around the posts and when necessary to put them painlessly to death.

For the first time in our history naval maneuvers on a large scale are being held under the immediate command of the admiral of the navy. Constantly increasing attention is being paid to the gunnery of the navy, but it is yet far from what it should be. I earnestly urge that the increase asked for by the secretary of the navy in the appropriation for improving the marksmanship be granted. In battle the only shots that count are the shots that hit. It is necessary to provide ample funds for practice with the great guns in time of peace. These funds must provide not only for the purchase of projectiles, but for allowances for prizes to encourage the gun crews, and especially the gun pointers, and for perfecting an intelligent system under which alone it is possible to get good practice.

There should be no halt in the work of building up the navy, providing every year additional fighting craft. We are a very rich country, vast in extent of territory and great in population, a country, moreover, which has an army diminutive indeed when compared with that of any other first class power. We have deliberately made our own certain foreign policies which demand the possession of a first class navy. The isthmian canal will greatly increase the efficiency of our navy if the navy is of sufficient size, but if we have an inadequate navy then the building of the canal would be merely giving a hostage to any power of superior strength. The Monroe doctrine should be treated as the cardinal feature of American foreign policy, but it would be worse than idle to assert it unless we intended to back it up, and it can be backed up only by a thoroughly good navy. A good navy is not a provocative of war. It is the surest guaranty of peace.

Each individual unit of our navy should be the most efficient of its kind as regards both material and personnel that is to be found in the world. I call your special attention to the need of providing for the manning of the ships. Serious trouble threatens us if we cannot do better than we are now doing as regards securing the services of a sufficient number of the highest type of sailormen, of sea mechanics. The veteran seamen of our warships are of as high a type as can be found in any navy which rides the waters of the world. They are unsurpassed in daring, in resolution, in readiness, in thorough knowledge of their profession. They deserve every consideration that can be shown them. But there are not enough of them. It is no more possible to improvise a crew than it is possible to improvise a warship. To build the finest ship, with the deadliest battery, and to send it afloat with a raw crew, no matter how brave they were individually, would be to insure disaster if a foe of average capacity were encountered. Neither ships nor men can be improvised when war has begun.

We need a thousand additional officers in order to properly man the ships now provided for and under construction. The classes at the naval school at Annapolis should be greatly enlarged. At the same time that we thus add the officers where we need them, we should facilitate the retirement of those at the head of the list whose usefulness has become impaired. Promotion must be fostered if the service is to be kept efficient.

The lamentable scarcity of officers and the large number of recruits and of unskilled men necessarily put aboard the new vessels as they have been commissioned has thrown upon our officers, and especially on the lieutenants and junior grades, unusual labor and fatigue and has gravely strained their powers of endurance. Nor is there sign of any immediate letup in this strain. It must continue for some time longer until more officers are graduated from Annapolis and until the recruits become trained and skillful in their duties. In these difficulties incident upon the development of our war fleet the conduct of all our officers has been creditable to the service, and the lieutenants and junior grades in particular have displayed an ability and a steadfast cheerfulness which entitle them to the ungrudging thanks of all who realize the disheartening trials and fatigues to which they are of necessity subjected.

There is not a cloud on the horizon at present. There seems not the slightest chance of trouble with a foreign power. We most earnestly hope that this state of things may continue, and the way to insure its continuance is to provide for a thoroughly efficient navy. The refusal to maintain such a navy would invite trouble, and if trouble came would insure disaster. Fatuous self complacency or vanity or shortsightedness in refusing to prepare for danger is both foolish and wicked in such a nation as ours, and past experience has shown that such fatuity in refusing to recognize or prepare for any crisis in advance is usually succeeded by a mad panic of hysterical fear once the crisis has actually arrived.

The striking increase in the revenues of the postoffice department shows clearly the prosperity of our people and the increasing activity of the business of the country.

The receipts of the postoffice department for the fiscal year ending June 30 last amounted to $121,848,047.26, an increase of $10,216,858.87 over the preceding year, the largest increase known in the history of the postal service. The magnitude of this increase will best appear from the fact that the entire postal receipts for the year 1860 amounted to but $8,518,067.

Rural free delivery service is no longer in the experimental stage. It has become a fixed policy. The results following its introduction have fully justified the congress in the large appropriations made for its establishment and extension. The average yearly increase in postoffice receipts in the rural districts of the country is about 2 per cent. We are now able, by actual results, to show that where rural free delivery service has been established to such an extent as to enable us to make comparisons the yearly increase has been upward of 10 per cent.

On Nov. 1, 1902, 11,650 rural free delivery routes had been established and were in operation, covering about one-third of the territory of the United States available for rural free delivery service. There are now awaiting the action of the department petitions and applications for the establishment of 10,748 additional routes. This shows conclusively the want which the establishment of the service has met and the need of further extending it as rapidly as possible. It is justified both by the financial results and by the practical benefits to our rural population; it brings the men who live on the soil into close relations with the active business world; it keeps the farmer in daily touch with the markets; it is a potential educational force; it enhances the value of farm property, makes farm life far pleasanter and less isolated, and will do much to check the undesirable current from country to city.

It is to be hoped that the congress will make liberal appropriations for the continuance of the service already established and for its further extension.

Few subjects of more importance have been taken up by the congress in recent years than the inauguration of the system of nationally aided irrigation for the arid regions of the far west. A good beginning therein has been made. Now that this policy of national irrigation has been adopted the need of thorough and scientific forest protection will grow more rapidly than ever throughout the public land states.

Legislation should be provided for the protection of the game and the wild creatures generally on the forest reserves. The senseless slaughter of game, which can by judicious protection be permanently preserved on our national reserves for the people as a whole, should be stopped at once. It is, for instance, a serious count against our national good sense to permit the present practice of butchering off such a stately and beautiful creature as the elk for its antlers or tusks.

So far as they are available for agriculture and to whatever extent they may be reclaimed under the national irrigation law, the remaining public lands should be held rigidly for the homebuilder, the settler who lives on his land, and for no one else. In their actual use the desert land law, the timber and stone law and the commutation clause of the homestead law have been so perverted from the intention with which they were enacted as to permit the acquisition of large areas of the public domain for other than actual settlers and the consequent prevention of settlement. Moreover, the approaching exhaustion of the public ranges has of late led to much discussion as to the best manner of using these public lands in the west which are suitable chiefly or only for grazing. The sound and steady development of the west depends upon the building up of homes therein. Much of our prosperity as a nation has been due to the operation of the homestead law. On the other hand, we should recognize the fact that in the grazing region the man who corresponds to the homesteader may be unable to settle permanently if only allowed to use the same amount of pasture land that his brother, the homesteader, is allowed to use of arable land. One hundred and sixty acres of fairly rich and well watered soil or a much smaller amount of irrigated land may keep a family in plenty, whereas no one could get a living from 160 acres of dry pasture land capable of supporting at the outside only one head of cattle to every ten acres. In the past great tracts of the public domain have been fenced in by persons having no title thereto, in direct defiance of the law forbidding the maintenance or construction of any such unlawful inclosure of public land. For various reasons there has been little interference with such inclosures in the past, but ample notice has now been given the trespassers, and all the resources at the command of the government will hereafter be used to put a stop to such trespassing.

In view of the capital importance of these matters I commend them to the earnest consideration of the congress, and if the congress finds difficulty in dealing with them from lack of thorough knowledge of the subject I recommend that provision be made for a commission of experts specially to investigate and report upon the complicated questions involved.

I especially urge upon the congress the need of wise legislation for Alaska. It is not to our credit as a nation that Alaska, which has been ours for thirty-five years, should still have as poor a system of laws as is the case. No country has a more valuable possession in mineral wealth, in fisheries, furs, forests and also in land available for certain kinds of farming and stock growing. It is a territory of great size and varied resources, well fitted to support a large permanent population. Alaska needs a good land law and such provisions for homesteads and pre-emptions as will encourage permanent settlement. We should shape legislation with a view not to the exploiting and abandoning of the territory, but to the building up of homes therein. The land laws should be liberal in type, so as to hold out inducements to the actual settler whom we must desire to see take possession of the country. The forests of Alaska should be protected, and, as a secondary but still important matter, the game also, and at the same time it is imperative that the settlers should be allowed to cut timber, under proper regulations, for their own use. Laws should be enacted to protect the Alaskan salmon fisheries against the greed which would destroy them. They should be preserved as a permanent industry and food supply. Their management and control should be turned over to the commission of fish and fisheries. Alaska should have a delegate in the congress. It would be well if a congressional committee could visit Alaska and investigate its needs on the ground.

In dealing with the Indians our aim should be their ultimate absorption into the body of our people, but in many cases this absorption must and should be very slow. In portions of the Indian Territory the mixture of blood has gone on at the same time with progress in wealth and education, so that there are plenty of men with varying degrees of purity of Indian blood who are absolutely indistinguishable in point of social, political and economic ability from their white associates. There are other tribes which have as yet made no perceptible advance toward such equality. To try to force such tribes too fast is to prevent their going forward at all. Moreover, the tribes live under widely different conditions. Where a tribe has made considerable advance and lives on fertile farming soil it is possible to allot the members lands in severalty much as is the case with white settlers. There are other tribes where such a course is not desirable. On the arid prairie lands the effort should be to induce the Indians to lead pastoral rather than agricultural lives and to permit them to settle in villages rather than to force them into isolation.

The large Indian schools situated remote from any Indian reservation do a special and peculiar work of great importance; but, excellent though these are, an immense amount of additional work must be done on the reservations themselves among the old, and, above all, among the young Indians.

The first and most important step toward the absorption of the Indian is to teach him to earn his living, yet it is not necessarily to be assumed that in each community all Indians must become either tillers of the soil or stock raisers. Those industries may properly be diversified, and those who show special desire or adaptability for industrial or even commercial pursuits should be encouraged so far as practicable to follow out each his own bent.

Every effort should be made to develop the Indian along the lines of natural aptitude and to encourage the existing native industries peculiar to certain tribes, such as the various kinds of basket weaving, canoe building, smith work and blanket work. Above all, the Indian boys and girls should be given confident command of colloquial English and should ordinarily be prepared for a vigorous struggle with the conditions under which their people live rather than for immediate absorption into some more highly developed community.

The officials who represent the government in dealing with the Indians work under hard conditions and also under conditions which render it easy to do wrong and very difficult to detect wrong. Consequently they should be amply paid on the one hand, and on the other hand a particularly high standard of conduct should be demanded from them, and where misconduct can be proved the punishment should be exemplary.

In no department of governmental work in recent years has there been greater success than in that of giving scientific aid to the farming population, thereby showing them how most efficiently to help themselves. There is no need of insisting upon its importance, for the welfare of the farmer is fundamentally necessary to the welfare of the republic as a whole. In addition to such work as quarantine against animal and vegetable plagues, and warring against them when here introduced, much efficient help has been rendered to the farmer by the introduction of new plants specially fitted for cultivation under the peculiar conditions existing in different portions of the country. New cereals have been established in the semiarid west. For instance, the practicability of producing the best types of macaroni wheats in regions of an annual rainfall of only ten inches or thereabout has been conclusively demonstrated. Through the introduction of new rices in Louisiana and Texas the production of rice in this country has been made to about equal the home demand. In the southwest the possibility of regrassing overstocked range lands has been demonstrated; in the north many new forage crops have been introduced, while in the east it has been shown that some of our choicest fruits can be stored and shipped in such a way as to find a profitable market abroad.

I again recommend to the favorable consideration of the congress the plans of the Smithsonian institution for making the museum under its charge worthy of the nation and for preserving at the national capital not only records of the vanishing races of men, but of the animals of this continent which, like the buffalo, will soon become extinct unless specimens from which their representatives may be renewed are sought in their native regions and maintained there in safety.

The District of Columbia is the only part of our territory in which the national government exercises local or municipal functions and where in consequence the government has a free hand in reference to certain types of social and economic legislation which must be essentially local or municipal in their character. The government should see to it, for instance, that the hygienic and sanitary legislation affecting Washington is of a high character. The evils of slum dwellings, whether in the shape of crowded and congested tenement house districts or of the back alley type, should never be permitted to grow up in Washington. The city should be a model in every respect for all the cities of the country. The charitable and correctional systems of the District should receive consideration at the hands of the congress to the end that they may embody the results of the most advanced thought in these fields. Moreover, while Washington is not a great industrial city, there is some industrialism here, and our labor legislation, while it would not be important in itself, might be made a model for the rest of the nation. We should pass, for instance, a wise employer's liability act for the District of Columbia, and we need such an act in our navy yards. Railroad companies in the District ought to be required by law to block their frogs.

The safety appliance law, for the better protection of the lives and limbs of railway employees, which was passed in 1893, went into full effect on Aug. 1, 1901. It has resulted in averting thousands of casualties. Experience shows, however, the necessity of additional legislation to perfect this law. A bill to provide for this passed the senate at the last session. It is to be hoped that some such measure may now be enacted into law.

There is a growing tendency to provide for the publication of masses of documents for which there is no public demand and for the printing of which there is no real necessity. Large numbers of volumes are turned out by the government printing presses for which there is no justification. Nothing should be printed by any of the departments unless it contains something of permanent value, and the congress could with advantage cut down very materially on all the printing which it has now become customary to provide. The excessive cost of government printing is a strong argument against the position of those who are inclined on abstract grounds to advocate the government's doing any work which can with propriety be left in private hands.

Gratifying progress has been made during the year in the extension of the merit system of making appointments in the government service. It should be extended by law to the District of Columbia. It is much to be desired that our consular system be established by law on a basis providing for appointment and promotion only in consequence of proved fitness.

Through a wise provision of the congress at its last session the White House, which had become disfigured by incongruous additions and changes, has now been restored to what it was

TO FIGHT THE PLAGUE

State and National Authorities Organize at Boston.

SITUATION REGARDED AS GRAVE.

Foot and Mouth Disease Likely to Cause Shortage In New England Milk Supply—Seven Hundred Cases Are Reported.

BOSTON, Dec. 3.—Matters are rapidly shaping themselves for vigorous handling of the foot and mouth disease in this state. The situation has been canvassed and brought from Dr. Austin Peters, the chief of the state cattle bureau, a statement that there are 700 cases of the disease divided among twenty-five towns.

The arrival of Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the United States bureau of animal industry, brought arrangements for establishing close quarantine to a head, as he sanctioned what had been done and gave various orders which will quickly bring all New England under observation of staff officers of the bureau of agriculture. His first conference was with his own men, Dr. Samuel E. Bennett, who has charge of the New England division; Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the pathological bureau; Dr. Leonard Pearson of the University of Pennsylvania, who has been investigating in Rhode Island, and Dr. Laws of Cornell, who has been in Vermont.

Later a statement was issued in the form of interrogatories and answers. By this it was seen that Dr. Salmon believes the situation is very disquieting, that it is impossible to tell when the disease will be eradicated, that no cases are known outside of New England, that cattle exposed to infection will not be immediately slaughtered and that reasonable compensation will be given to cattle owners whose animals are slughtered under direction of the federal government.

Anxiety here has now turned to the milk supply in the knowledge that much of the infection is in herds of cows which have been contributing to the supply sent to Boston.

A CATTLE QUARANTINE.

Foot and Mouth Disease Epidemic In New England.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has issued a sweeping order establishing a quarantine of cattle, sheep and swine in the New England states and prohibiting their exportation from Boston until further orders.

Investigations by the department of agriculture disclosed the fact that what is known as foot and mouth disease exists to an alarming extent in Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont. The experts of the department—Dr. Mohler, Dr. Leonard Pearson of the University of Pennsylvania and Dr. James Law of Cornell—visited the infected districts and united in a recommendation that in order to prevent the spread of the disease a quarantine should immediately be established.

Gave Life to Save Treasure.

VALPARAISO, Ind., Dec. 1.—In the little town of Westville, six miles east of this city, Wesley Reynolds, watchman of the Westville State bank, was shot and killed by burglars while defending the bank safe from their attack. After killing Reynolds the desperadoes, who were attacked by citizens who had been alarmed by the battle, fought their way to liberty and are still at large, though a posse of infuriated men are after them, and final escape seems impossible. The watchman saved the bank at the cost of his own life, for the burglars did not have time to blow open the big safe after killing him. It is thought he wounded one of the gang.

Plot to Kill Japan's Emperor.

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 3.—The steamer Kaga Maru, which has just arrived from the orient, brought news of an attempt on the life of the emperor of Japan when the imperial train was at Otaka, a station west of Hiroshima, en route to the scene of the maneuvers of Kinshin. A number of conspirators had gone there and arranged to blow up the emperor's train, but the police authorities learned of the plot, and the would be dynamiters fled. The imperial train did not proceed until an engine had been sent over the line to test the safety of the track. The plotters were not captured.

Public Debt Decreased.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business Nov. 29, 1902, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $958,097,281, which is a decrease for the month of $410,440. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold reserve fund, $150,000,000; trust funds, $869,236,569; general fund, $145,458,830; in national bank depositories, $148,911,318; total, $1,313,606,717.

Ten Years For Stillman.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 2.—Claude L. Stillman, ex-assistant secretary for the Murphy Varnish company, who pleaded guilty to charges of forgery, embezzlement and larceny, was sentenced by Judge Skinner in the court of quarter sessions here to ten years in state prison. Stillman received the sentence calmly.

Hebard's Crew Saved.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 3.—A special from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., says that the crew of the lost steamer Hebard was rescued Sunday morning and pulled ashore in a "bos'n's chair" between the hours of 3 and 10 o'clock while the steamer was pounding to pieces on the rocks 200 yards off shore.

AGAINST KISSING.

Bill Before Virginia House Requires Doctor's Certificate For Osculators.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 2.—In the house of delegates Dr. W. B. Ware, a practicing physician, has introduced a bill to make promiscuous kissing a misdemeanor. It is the first measure he has presented except by request. Practically all Dr. Ware will say of his bill is that while it ought to pass he has no idea that it will be adopted. The act reads as follows:

"Whereas kissing has been decided by the medical profession to be a medium by which contagious and infectious diseases are transmitted from one person to another, and whereas the prohibiting of such an offense will be a great preventive to the spreading of such diseases as pulmonary tuberculosis, diphtheria and many other dangerous diseases, therefore be it enacted by the general assembly of Virginia:

"First.—That it shall be unlawful for any person to kiss another unless he can prove by his family physician that he has not any contagious or infectious disease.

"Second.—If the physician testifies that the defendant has weak lungs, he shall be found guilty of a misdemeanor, and the same penalty shall be imposed as if he had some contagious or infectious disease.

"Third.—Any person violating the provisions of the first and second sections of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not less than $1 nor more than $5 for each offense."

Investigating Swift Explosion.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—A vigorous examination with a view to determining the causes that led to the explosion of Swift & Co.'s boiler plant Saturday, when thirteen persons were killed, has been begun by mechanical experts representing the city and private interests. Although those conducting the investigation were reticent in discussing the progress of the work, the intimation given was in accord with the original theories of the accident—that Water Tender Owens, who paid the penalty of death for his supposed carelessness, was responsible for the catastrophe. The great force produced by the explosion and other deductions led to the conclusion that the water had been allowed to get low in the boilers and that when an effort was made to supply the deficiency the explosion, resulting in the demolition of the plant, followed.

Heavy Snowfall In Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—Heavy snowstorms have prevailed in Saxony and Thuringia, seriously interfering with railroad traffic. All the trains have been stopped in the Harz mountain districts, and the snow is over three feet deep in the mountains between Saxony and Bohemia.

Noted Horse Breeder Dead.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Dec. 3.—A. J. Alexander, the well known breeder of trotters and thoroughbred race horses, is dead at Woodburn of heart disease.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing Stock Quotations.

Money on call firm at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange firmer, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.8725@4.87375 for demand and at $4.83625 for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.84½ and $4.88. Commercial bills, $4.82¾@4.83¼. Bar silver, 48¼c. Mexican dollars, 37¼c. Government bonds easier. Railroad bonds irregular. Closing prices:

Atchison.....	83	Ontario & West.	29½
C.,C.,C. & St. L.	96½	Pacific Mail	39
Ches. & Ohio....	46½	People's Gas ...	101¼
Del. & Hudson.	161¼	Reading	60
Erie.....	33¾	St. Paul	175¾
Lackawanna....	249½	Sugar Refinery.	120¾
Lead.....	27¾	Texas Pacific ..	42
Louis. & Nash..	130¾	Union Pacific ..	99¾
Manhattan Con	141¾	Wabash pref. ..	43¾
Missouri Pac....	106¾	West. Union ...	87¼
N. Y. Central...	154¼		

New York Markets.

FLOUR—Continued quiet and easy without change; Minnesota patents, $3.90@4.15; winter straights, $3.45@3.55; winter extras, $2.85@3.10; winter patents, $3.60@3.90.

WHEAT—Quiet, but steady, on light offerings and the strength of corn; May, 78 13-16c@78 15-16c.

RYE—Steady; state, 54@54½c., c. i. f., New York; No. 2 western, 58½c., f. o. b., afloat; No. 2, 54@54½c., track.

CORN—Lighter on light contract arrivals and prospects for more rain west; May, 47⅞@48¼c.

OATS—Ruled quiet, but steadier with corn; track, white, state, 37@42c.; track, white, western, 37@42c.

PORK—Easy; mess, $18@18.50; family, $18.50@19.

LARD—Dull; prime western steam, 11.15c.

BUTTER—Firm; state dairy, 20@27c.; extra creamery, 29c.

CHEESE—Firm; new, state, full cream, fancy, small, colored, September, 12¾c.; late made, 13¼c.; small, white, September, 13¼c.; late made, 12¾c.; large, colored, September, 13¼c.; late made, 12¾c.; large, white, 13¼c.; late made, 12¾c.

EGGS—Firm; state and Pennsylvania, average best, 28@29c.; western, fancy graded, 26@27c.

SUGAR—Raw firm; fair refining, 3⅝c.; centrifugal, 96 test, 3¾c.; refined firm; crushed, 5.35c.; powdered, 4.85c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 53¼@54c.

MOLASSES—Firm; New Orleans, 30@35c.

RICE—Firm; domestic, 4¼@6¾c.; Japan, 4¼@6c. nominal.

TALLOW—Quiet; city, 6c.; country, 6¼@6¾c.

HAY—Steady; shipping, 55@70c.; good to choice, 95c.@$1.

Live Stock Market.

CATTLE—Market steady; choice, $6@6.10; prime, $5.60@5.75; good, $5.25@5.50; veal calves, $7@8.25.

HOGS—Market active; prime heavies, $6.60@6.65; mediums, $6.55@6.60; heavy Yorkers, $6.55; light Yorkers, $6.50; pigs, $6.40@6.50; roughs, $5@5.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market steady; best wethers, $3.60@3.80; culls and common, $1.50@2; choice lambs, $5.10@5.30.

1902 DECEMBER. 1902

SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THUR.	FRI.	SAT.
....	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....

"To say a pleasant word to anyone was almost impossible."

"I was troubled with female weakness for eight years; and suffered more than I can tell," writes Mrs. Gust. Moser of Ovando, Deerlodge Co., Mont. "My disposition was affected to such an extent that to say a pleasant word to anyone was almost impossible.

"I had two operations performed by one of the most skilled surgeons of the West, but did not get relief. Then, against my doctor's strict orders, I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and also followed the advice given in the Common Sense Medical Adviser.

"I continued this treatment for three months, and to-day am as healthy and well as a woman can be. I cannot thank Doctor Pierce enough for his kind letters to me."

Womanly diseases, as a rule, spoil the "disposition," because of the extreme nervousness and suffering they cause. Happiness as well as health is restored to the woman whose diseased condition is cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

After eight years of suffering and two fruitless operations, three months' use of "Favorite Prescription" restored Mrs. Moser to perfect health. This great remedy for woman's ills, establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness.

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 large pages, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

RURAL PROTECTION.

A Law That the Next Legislature Will be Asked to Pass.

A Salaried Constabulary to Afford Police Protection to People Residing in the Country.

It is expected says the Milton *Standard* that the next legislature will be asked to pass a law providing for the appointment of a salaried constabulary which shall, either by appointment by the governor or election by the people, act in the capacity of peace officers in the rural districts where petty crimes are committed, many of the perpetrators of which now escape punishment because of the inefficiency of the constables of the several townships. Under the present system the work of the local constables has for the most part proven most trying. This is mainly due to the fact that constables are not salaried officers and are forced to depend in many cases upon some other occupation for a livelihood. This fact frequently has a tendency to impair their usefulness and to prevent them from keeping that careful watch over transgressors so necessary to the preservation of the peace and upholding of the dignity of the commonwealth.

The objections that may be raised to the passage of such a law are numerous. In the first place it would require a large number of these state peace officers to patrol the counties and the aggregate amount of their salaries would be enormous. If these constables were to be appointed the probabilities are that politics would enter into the selection, and everybody knows what that would mean. If they were to be elected by the respective counties a heavy burden would be thrown upon the counties. That better protection for rural communities is needed no one disputes, but it is doubtful if the state constabulary plan of meeting the emergency, will be approved by the tax-payers.

An Example for the Despondent.

The deputy superintendent of the great Bellevue Hospital is Michael J. Rickard. He receives $4,000 a year. There is some talk that he may be made superintendent of one of the greatest institutions in the country.

When Rickard was sixteen a truck ran over him and one leg was amputated. He began active life with no education, with one leg gone, with no friends. But he had resolved to be of some use in the world. While his amputated leg was healing he made himself handy around the hospital. When it was healed they gave him a job there. He was not afraid of work. From one post to another he was promoted till now he is the acting superintendent. A hospital superintendency was not his chosen vocation, but he made the most of the opportunities he found, and his success is the result. Its secret is tersely told by one of the physicians there who said:

Rikard not only knows every brick in the hospital, but he knows how much mortar there is between the bricks.

For young men with two legs, with good education, who are inclined to be despondent over their lack of success in life there is a lesson in Rickard's rise. Be thorough, be obliging, be patient, make the most of every opportunity, and success will come. —*World.*

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Survival of the Home.

Dr. Minton Thinks It Imperiled By Women Wageworkers.

"Unless there is a reaction from the tendency now prevailing, unless women will consent to leave a larger share for men to do in the office, the store and factory, the future of the home is imperiled and the family circle is threatened with forces that tend toward disintegration and decay," declared Rev. Dr. Henry Collin Minton, moderator of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, in a Thanksgiving Day utterance on Thursday.

Dr. Minton is now pastor of the old First Presbyterian church, of Trenton, and his congregation is one of the most fashionable in New Jersey.

"The young women of to day," said Dr. Minton, "are filling 100 places our grandmothers never dreamed of filling. Everyone of them is robbing a home of a wife and mother, a household of a mistress, a maid.

"The unmarried are in danger of becoming timid in the face of the practical difficulties of homemaking, while the married are flocking for refuge to the cruel 'tender mercies' of hotels and apartment houses.

"A country without homes is a country without patriotism or promise of permanency. The American home is at once the pride, the joy and the hope of our nation. God grant that it may continue to be so; but it is not without its perils. Conditions are combining to make the survival of the home a more serious problem in our modern life."

"Sniffles" Takes Place of 'Grip.

An epidemic which physicians call the "sniffles" and which they say is likely to produce much more serious results unless promptly treated, is prevalent in Philadelphia. It is likely that we will hear very little about the "grip" this year now since "sniffles" has been added to the medical vocabulary.

NINETY-EIGHT PER CENT. There is a fascination about big profits to a business man. But the conservative and cautious trader prefers to have the lesser per cent. of interest and the larger per cent. of safety in his investments. There is no business man who would not consider it a sound proposition to invest in an enterprise in which absolute loss was impossible and which offered ninety-eight chances in a hundred of a rich profit. The statistics of cures effected by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery show that ninety-eight per cent. of cases of "weak lungs" can be absolutely cured. Almost if not all forms of physical weakness may be traced to starvation. Starvation saps the strength. The body is just as much starved when the stomach cannot extract nutrition from the food it receives as when there is no food. "Weak lungs," bronchial affections, obstinate coughs, call for nourishment. "Golden Medical Discovery" supplies that nourishment in its most condensed and assimilable form. It makes "weak lungs" strong, by strengthening the stomach and organs of digestion which digest and distribute the food, and by increasing the supply of pure blood.

Charity covers a multitude of sins, and uncovers a multitude of sinners.

AWFUL EXPERIENCE WITH HEART DISEASE.—Mr. L. J. Law, Toronto, Can., writes: "I was so sorely troubled with heart disease that I was unable for 18 months to lie down in bed lest I smother. After taking one dose of Dr. Agnew's Heart Cure, I retired and slept soundly. I used one bottle and the trouble has not returned."—50

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

The counterfeiter never makes good.

PROVED PRICELESS.—Ruby coats and cinnamon flavor. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are household favorites. Impurities leave the system. The nerves are toned. The blood is purified. The complexion is bright and ruddy. Headaches vanish and perfect health follows their use. 40 doses 10 cents. —51

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

The usher is one man who can make us all take a back seat.

WHEN BABY HAD SCALD HEAD—WHEN MOTHER HAD SALT RHEUM—WHEN FATHER HAD PILES.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment gave the quickest relief and surest cure. These are gems of truth picked from testimony which is given every day to this greatest of healers. It has never been matched in curative qualities in Eczema, Tetter, Piles, etc. 35 cents.—52

Sold by C. A. Kleim.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Harry Shultz, late of Madison township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Harry Shitz, late of Madison towoship, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned administrator to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to J. C. SHULTZ, Administrator,
C. W. MILLER, Atty. Jerseytown, Pa.
10-30 6t

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of alias Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid on

SATURDAY, NOV. 29th, 1902,

at two o'clock p. m. all the life estate of Hiram Derr and the undivided one-half interest in the remainder or fee of Franklin Derr, in all that certain piece, parcel and lot of ground situate in Montour township, in the county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a stone in a public road leading from Danville to Bloomsburg in line of land at one time belonging to Jos. Mauser, and running from thence by said public road south eighty-one and one-half degrees west eight perches to a stone in said road; thence by land late of Samuel Lazarus south nineteen and one-fourth degrees east ten perches to a stone; thence by the same north eighty-one and three-fourth degrees east eight perches to a stone in the aforesaid line of land once owned by Jos. Mauser; thence by the aforesaid line of Jos. Mauser north nineteen and one-fourth degrees west ten perches to the place of beginning, containing

80 SQUARE PERCHES

of land be the same, more or less, and upon which is erected a two-story

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE.

It being the same premises conveyed to Daniel Fry by Samuel Lazarus and wife by deed dated June 16th, 1862, and recorded in the Recorder's office of Columbia County on January 16th, 1865, in Deed Book, Vol. "R" at page 374, ans which is now vested in Hiram Derr, Franklin Derr and Daniel Derr.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of Catherine Ammerman vs. Hiram Derr and Franklin Derr, and to be sold as the property of Hiram Derr and Franklin Derr.

DANIEL KNORR.
HERRING, Atty. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writ of Lev. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, Pennsylvania and to me directed there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, county and state aforesaid on

SATURDAY, DEC. 20th, 1902,

at two o'clock p. m. all that certain message tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Franklin, bounded and described as follows to-wit: Beginning at a chestnut oak corner of Joseph Bitler's land, and running thence by the same north seven degrees east twenty-eight perches to a stone; thence by the same south eighty-one and one-half degrees east eighty-one perches to a stone; thence by land of Elias Weaver, north six degrees, east forty-two perches to a pine knot; thence by the same north seven degrees east sixteen and two tenth perches to a post; thence by land of Fincher & Thomas and land of John Fortner, deceased, north twenty-nine and one-half degrees west one hundred and fifteen and one-half perches to a post corner of John Hower's land; thence by the same south fifty-eight degrees, west one hundred and eighteen and six tenth perches to a post in line of land of Jacob Kostenbauder, thence by the same south eighty-seven and one-half degrees east six and seventenths perches to a white oak, the place of beginning containing

ONE HUNDRED AND ONE

acres and twenty-three perches, whereon is erected a

TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE,

bank barn and other out-buildings.

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of M. A. Bibby guardian of Sterling Manhart, Byron Manhart and Pardee Manhart, minor children of Mary J. Manhart, deceased, vs. Margaret Grimes, administratrix of H. R. Grimes deceased and to be sold as the property of the H. R. Grimes estate.

W. H. RHAWN,
C. A. SMALL, DANIEL KNORR,
L. C. MENSCH, Attys. Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, the undersigned administrator of the estate of Samuel S. Lowry, late of Madison township, deceased, will expose to sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3rd, 1903,

at two o'clock in the afternoon the following described real estate:

ALL THAT CERTAIN undivided six-sixteenths of a tract of land situate in said Madison twp., bounded as follows to wit: On the south by lands of William Hartline, on the east by lands of Theodore Runyon and J. M. Smith, on the west by lands of Nelson Kitchen, and on the north by lands of Peter Wolf; being the lands late of Jacob Mills deceased, and containing one hundred and twenty-four acres, whereon are erected a

TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, A BANK BARN,

wagon sheds, corn cribs and other out-buildings: There is a well of water at the house and a spring at the barn; an apple orchard and some timber.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi.

JOHN G. FREEZE, JOHN C. WOLF,
12-4 Attorney. Adm. of Sam'l S. Lowry

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Mrs. Ent's Building, Court House Alley,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office—Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Office, in Lockard's Building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE. JOHN G. HARMAN
FREEZE & HARMAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Offices: Centre St., first door below Opera House

A. N. YOST,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Wirt Building, Court House Square.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. A. McKILLIP.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Columbian Building, 2nd Floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

RALPH R. JOHN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Hartman Building, Market Square.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

IKELER & IKELER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office back of Farmers' National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

CLYDE CHAS. YETTER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA
Office in Wirt's Building,

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, Corner of Third and Main Sts
CATAWISSA, PA.

CLINTON HERRING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office with Grant Herring.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Will be in Orangeville Wednesday of each week.

WILLIAM C. JOHNSTON,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Wells' Building over B. A. Gidding's Clothing Store, Bloomsburg, Pa
Will be in Millville on Tuesdays.

H. MONTGOMERY SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office:—Wirt building, over Alexander Bros. 11-16-99

EDWARD. FLYNN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
CENTRALIA, PA.
Office Liddicot building, Locust avenue

J. S. JOHN, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 410 Main St.
7-30-1y BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MONTOUR TELEPHONE. BELL TELEPHONE
EYES TESTED. GLASSES FITTED.
H. BIERMAN, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
OFFICE HOURS: Office & Residence, 4th St.
10 a. m. to 2 p. m., 6:30 to 8 p. m.
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THE EYE A SPECIALTY.
Eyes tested and fitted with glasses.
No Sunday work.
311 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
Hours:—10 to 8 Telephone.

DR. M. J. HESS,
DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
Crown and bridge work
—A—
SPECIALTY,
Corner Main and Centre Streets.
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Columbia & Montour Telephone connection.

DR. W. H. HOUSE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office: Barton's Building, Main below Market
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner and all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

C. WATSON McKELVY,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT.
(Successor to B. F. Hartman
Represents twelve of the strongest Companies in the world, among which are:

	CASH CAPITAL.	TOTAL ASSETS.	SURPLUS OVER ALL.
Franklin of Phila..	$400,000	$3,198,529	$1,000,00
Penn'a, Phila.....	400,000	3,825,160	1,419,5
Queen, of N. Y....	500,000	3,538,915	1,021,00
Westchester, N. Y.	300,000	1,753,307	428,70
N. America, Phila.	3,000,000	9,730,689	2,364,7

Office—First Nat'l Bank Bldg., 2d floor.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

M. P. LUTZ & SON,
(SUCCESSORS TO FREAS BROWN)
INSURANCE AND REALESTATE
AGENTS AND BROKERS
—o—
N. W. Corner Main and Centre. Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
—o—
Represent Seventeen as good Companies as there are in the World and all losses promptly adjusted and paid at their Office.

SADE T. VANNATTA.
(Successor to C. F. Knapp.)
GENERAL INSURANCE
Office 238 Iron St., BLOOMSBURG, PA
Oct. 31, 1901. tf

CITY HOTEL,
W. A. Hartzel, Prop.
No. 121 West Main Street,
Large and convenient sample rooms, bat rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences. Bar stocked with best wine and liquors. First-class livery attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
G. SNYDER, Proprietor,
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms, Bath rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

THE COLUMBIAN.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. S. Williams & Son,
BLOOMSBURG PA.
Public Sale Criers and General Auctioneers.
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A HOLIDAY GIFT.

For a friend at a distance or a friend at home a very acceptable Christmas gift would be a copy of Picturesque Bloomsburg. This is a handsomely printed book, on enamelled paper, containing 84 pictures of Bloomsburg and vicinity. It includes public buildings, churches, school houses, residences, streets, factories, views, &c. The prices are as follows:

In stiff cover	75 cents.
In flexable cover	50 cents.

SOUVENIR BOOK.

A cheaper edition containing 46 pictures of Bloomsburg, omitting residences and factories has been prepared, and sells for 25 cents. For sale at the COLUMBIAN office, entrance through Roys' Jewelry store. 3t

Scholarships at Lehigh University.

Lehigh University, situated at South Bethlehem, Pa., has placed at the disposal of the Principal of the Bloomsburg State Normal School an honorary scholarship in the classical or latin-scientific course of the University, entitling the holder to free tuition for a college course of four years beginning September 1903. This scholarship is to be awarded to some student of extraordinary ability and scholastic attainments.

At the annual meeting of the State Board of Health, held at Harrisburg last week, Secretary Lee presented a report which showed, among other things, that there are 87 points in the state at which small pox exists and that the increase in the number of cases since Aug. 1 has been over 50 per cent., monthly. It was ordered that every effort possible should be made to secure from the next legislature an appropriation of $50,000 as an emergency fund to guard against epidemics.

Asa Deily Wins Townsend's Corn Contest.

Of the forty-one contestants in J. R. Townsend's novel corn contest, the six ears grown and entered by Asa Deily of Hemlock township proved to be the largest and he was therefore adjudged the winner of a $10 suit offered by Mr. Townsend as a prize. The length and width of the winning corn ears were exactly 126 inches. The longest was 14 inches and the shortest 12½ inches the other four were 13 inches. The idea was conceived by Mr. Townsend several weeks ago. It was entirely original and aroused considerable interest among the farmers. The judges in the contest were Curtis Johnson and Thomas Sterling.

Mrs. David Shuman succumbed to an attack of Bright's disease, after an illness of several weeks, at her home near Mainville on Sunday. She was a good, Christian lady, and was held in high esteem. Her death is deeply regretted. The surviving family consists of a husband, four sons and two daughters. Mrs. Shuman was aged sixty-six years. The funeral occurred yesterday afternoon. Burial was made in the cemetery at Fisher's Church.

The pig is not a pretty sight,
Its style is far from neat,
But when it's stuffed and basted right,
It's awfully good to eat.

Look Out.

On Dec. 6, 1901 the mercury stood as follows. Watch for Saturday. Phila. *Times* Dec. 7th says:

"Reports from many points in Pennsylvania show that yesterday morning was not only the coldest of the winter, but that the thermometer registered weather as severe as is often experienced even later in the season.

Among the readings reported were the following:

Bloomsburg, 10 degrees below zero; Buckhorn, 15 below; Jamison City, 20 below; Shamokin 5 below, Edgewood Lake frozen over; Tamaqua, 3 below; Stroudsburg, 12 below; Mount Pocono, 8 below; Barbousville, 5 below; Scranton, 7 below; Dalton, 14 below; Carbondale, 10 below; Loganton, 10 below; Lock Haven, 6 below; Reeders, 8 below; Bartonsville, 5 below; Marshall's Creek, 6 below. Besica, 6 below; Bushkill, 4 below: Effort, 2 below; Dreandsville, zero; Shawnee, 2 above."

Stillwater Resident Gone.

Henry Kelchner, a useful resident of Fishingcreek township, died at his home a short distance below Stillwater early Monday morning. Mr. Kelchner was a farmer of the thrifty, progressive type and has lived in the above mentioned division of the county for a good portion of his life. He was aged nearly sixty-nine years and leaves to survive him a wife, two daughters and three sons. One of the latter is Hervey Kelchner, proprietor of the McHenry House, Benton. For a number of years he has been afflicted with dropsy and it was this which caused his death.

The old, but ever popular play, "Rip Van Winkle" will be presented in the Opera House by Aiden Benedict's excellent company headed by Geo. W. Larsen next Wednesday evening Dec. 10th. The performance will be enhanced by the participation of twenty-five local children, who will sing "Johnny Smoker" in the first act. To those of our people who have never witnessed this time honored play, here is an excellent opportunity. "Benedict's plays are well produced" is an accepted phrase in theatrical vernacular.

The Christians are holding Sunday services regularly in the Old Presbyterian Church. The improvements to the interior of the structure made by the Centennial Committee effected a complete transformation and were in every way adequate to meet the demands of the present church purposes. Old buildings of this sort usually swallow up a lot of money without showing any improvement, but the expenditure of a little money in this building has certainly advanced its appearance wonderfully.

Calendars for 1903.

Our calendars for 1903 are ready for those who are entitled to them. We have no calendars for persons not patrons of this office. They will be given only to the following:

To any subscriber who pays a year or more on his paper.

To any new subscriber who pays a year in advance.

To any regular patron of the advertising or jobbing department.

This rule will be rigidly adhered to.

To any new subscriber, or to any old one paying all arrears and a year in advance, we will also present a copy of the Bloomsburg Souvenir Book.

Auctioneer John S. Williams, disposed of the William N. Brown properties in Mifflin township on Friday. The farm was purchased by Samuel Brown, and the dwelling in Mifflinville by his daughter, for $7.450 and 1.58500 respectively.

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL

BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Regular December Term Opened Monday With a Good Attendance.

The regular December term of Quarter Sessions opened Monday morning, convening at nine o'clock. There was a good attendance at the initial meeting, the Court room being nearly filled. Hon. Robt. R. Little is presiding with his associates Kurtz and Fox.

The business of the Court was opened by the calling and swearing of Traverse and Grand Jurors.

The constables made their customary returns and the same were filed.

Roads were reported to be in bad condition in Mifflin, Beaver and Orange by the constables of those townships.

Besides a section of road in Main township the constables also reported the bridge over Catawissa Creek, near Nuss' to be in a very dangerous state of repair.

These numerous reports called forth some sharp words from Judge Little. He spoke reprehensibly, and directed the District Attorney to send up indictments against the supervisors of the townships in question. The roads must be kept in good condition and dereliction of the supervisors is not to be overlooked.

Estate of Samuel Miller. Return of sale confirmed nisi.

Estate of Aaron Boone. Rule on executors to give security. Rule to set aside sale, etc. J. B. Robison appointed master and referee.

Barlow et al. vs. Yetter et al. In equity. Exceptions dismissed. Decree, filed August 18, 1902, made absolute.

Estate of Samuel Knorr. Exceptions to auditor's report as to distribution of funds from sale by Sheriff. Auditor's report amended and confirmed absolute.

Estate of D. H. Miller. Exceptions to report of auditor. Exceptions dismissed and report of auditor confirmed absolute.

Mary P. Albertson vs. B. F. Redline. Order of Court filed.

J. T. Fox, for use, vs. W. P. Litwiler et al. Rule for subrogation. Opinion and order of Court filed.

Daniel Kashner vs. J. J. Robinson & Company. Part of first exception sustained and proceedings before the Justice vacated.

Frank Campbell vs. David Raup. Petition for rule. Rule granted.

D. W. Zahner vs. Andrew Hunsinger. Petition for rule. Rule granted.

Road in Catawissa and Main townships. Petition for leave to file additional bill of costs. Granted.

Miles Albertson vs. Louisa Kramer. Partition. Return of inquisition confirmed nisi.

Boyd Trescott appointed foreman of Grand Jury.

Charles Hartman appointed constable to wait upon Grand Jury.

Estate of George Shelhamer. Auditor's report confirmed nisi.

Estate of Mary E. Brobst. Auditor's report confirmed nisi.

Estate of G. M. Lockard. Auditor's report confirmed nisi.

Estate of Enoch Rittenhouse. Auditor's report confirmed nisi.

Melinda Mellick appointed guardian of Harry Mellick. Petition of guardian for private sale of real estate granted. Return of sale confirmed nisi. Deed acknowledged in open Court.

Soldier's peddler's license granted to John H. Cox, of Greenwood township.

Report of viewers in favor of public road in Locust township, near Haines Yost's. Confirmed nisi.

M. E. Appenstein vs. Uriah Fetterman. Petition for rule. Rule granted.

Report of viewers against a road in Greenwood township and Millville Borough, near Friends' Meeting House. Confirmed nisi.

Estate of W. H. Smith. Auditor's report confirmed nisi.

Estate of Samuel Hidlay. Auditor's report confirmed nisi.

Estate of Joseph Decker. Return of sale confirmed nisi.

Estate of Rebecca Merrill. Auditor's report confirmed nisi.

Estate of William N. Brown. Return of sale confirmed nisi.

Estate of Samuel J. Lowery. Order of sale granted. Petition of John C. Wolf, administrator, to bid at sale. Granted.

Rev. T. C. Long, Daniel S. Fritz, C. W. Hess, F. J. Hess, Fred Laubach, trustees of the Cole's Creek Valley Methodist Protestant Episcopal Church vs. F. L. Giverson, J. B. Davis and Francis E. Harrington. Petition for rule to show cause why deed should not be delivered up or recorded. Rule granted.

In the matter of habitual drunkenness of Calvin R. Kressler. Report of master or commissioner filed. Inquistion approved.

S. B. Karns appointed guardian of C. Ray Smith, minor child of William H. Smith.

Estate of Josiah Coleman. Return of sale confirmed nisi.

Estate of John Brink. Order of sale granted.

Register's accounts confirmed nisi.

Prothonotary's accounts confirmed nisi.

Widows' appraisements confirmed nisi.

Estate of Anna May McMahon. Petition of guardian for private sale. Sale ordered. Sale confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers in favor of a county bridge over creek in Madison township. Confirmed absolute.

Bridges in Briarcreek township, over Zehner's Hollow, near Alfred Smethers' and Thomas B. Shultz. Confirmed absolute.

Bridge in Jackson township, over Green Creek. Report confirmed absolute.

Report of viewers against a road in Scott township, near M. J. Ohl's. Confirmed absolute.

Report of viewers in favor of a bridge over Briar Creek, in Centre township, near residence of John S. Scott. Confirmed nisi.

Report of viewers in favor of a county bridge over Little Roaring Creek, between Columbia and Northumberland Counties. Confirmed absolute

Report of re-viewers in favor of a road in Roaringcreek township, near Philip Bass'. Confirmed absolute.

Amended report of re-viewers for road in Bloom and Scott townships. Confirmed absolute.

Report of re-viewers in favor of a road in Greenwood township. Confirmed absolute.

Report of viewers against a road in Montour township, near G. Y. Mourey's. Confirmed absolute.

Report of viewers in favor of a road in Hemlock township, near George Bogert's. Confirmed nisi.

Estate of Lucinda Seesholtz. Report of sale confirmed nisi.

Estate of Dr. J. R. Evans. Report of sale confirmed nisi.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Revels. Surety of the peace. Hearing in open Court.

Mrs. Revels, Mary Watkins, James Revels, Daniel Knorr and Lemuel Black sworn. Court held case under advisement.

Commonwealth vs. James McDonnell. Surety of the Peace. Hearing in open Court.

Thomas Mumford sworn.

Court sentenced defendant, James McDonnell, to pay costs of prosecution, enter into recognizance in the sum of $300 to keep the peace toward all good citizens, and especially toward Thomas F. Mumford. Stand committed, etc.

Commonwealth vs. James Alexander. Charge, surety of the peace. Case dismissed and prosecutrix, Sarah Alexander, to pay costs, etc.

Commonwealth vs. Abraham Peterman. Charge, surety of the peace. Hearing in open Court.

R. M. Shultz sworn.

Harry Shultz sworn.

Court sentenced defendant to pay costs of prosecution, enter into recognizance in the sum of $200.00 to keep the peace toward all good citizens, and especially toward Harry Shultz and R. M. Shultz, for the period of one year. Stand committed, etc.

Commonwealth vs. William Evans. Charge, f. and b. Continued to Febuary sessions. Recognizance forfeited, etc.

Commonwealth vs. Adeline Pfoust. Charge, ——. Nolle pros. allowed upon payment of costs.

Commonwealth vs. Harvey Hummell. Charge, malicious mischief. Nolle pros. allowed upon payment of costs.

Commonwealth vs. Patrick Cain et al. Charge, unlawful assembly. Continued to next session.

Commonwealth vs. W. Womer. Charge, f. and b. Continued. Recognizance forfeited, etc.

Commonwealth vs. Edward Levan. Charge, f. and b. Nolle pros. allowed upon payment of costs.

C. I. Widger vs. Emma Hoffman Widger. Decree in divorce granted.

Grand Jury makes the following returns:

Commonwealth vs. Abraham Berger and Michael Katz. Charge, horse stealing. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Abraham Berger and Michael Katz. Charge, burglary. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Abraham Berger. Charge, larceny. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Abraham Berger. Charge, horse stealing. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Frederich Robbins. Charge, larceny. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. George Troy. Charge, f. and b. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Nelson Kostenbauder. Charge, f. and b. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. John A. Faust. Charge, f. and b. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. Harry Farver. Charge, larceny. A true bill.

Commonwealth vs. John W. Harris. Charge, larceny. A true bill.

Josephine Augestine sworn as interpreter.

Commonwealth vs. Harry Farver. Charge, larceny. A true bill. Defendant enters plea of guilty.

Court sentenced defendant, Harry Farver, to pay costs of prosecution, a fine of $200.00, and undergo imprisonment, at separate and solitary confinement, in the Eastern Penitentiary, for the period of one year and six months, the Sheriff to conduct you thither within ten days and to be allowed one assistant. Stand committed, etc.

Commonwealth vs. John W. Harris. Charge, larceny. Defendant enters a plea of guilty.

Court sentenced defendant, John W. Harris, to pay costs of prosecution, a fine of $200.00, and undergo imprisonment, at separate and solitary confinement, in the Eastern Penitentiary, for a period of two years, the Sheriff to conduct you thither within ten days and to be allowed one assistant. Stand committed, etc.

The Gun Didn't Act.

A colored sport, his best girl, a jealous rival, and a few spectators were the "dramatic personel" of a little farce that was acted at the extreme end of East street Saturday evening and which at one time promised to be a tragedy.

About eight o'clock a smart team containing a colored youth and his fair companion stopped at the aforesaid place and the man alighted and went into a nearby house. He returned shortly and found another colored swain leaning on the carriage wheel and cooing with his fair friend. This angered the original possessor of her attentions and he unceremoniously drew a revolver, aimed it straight at the head of the other fellow and pulled the trigger. The hammer fell with a sharp snap but the wrong chamber was under the cap tube and the bullet did not buzz into the colored gentleman's brain. A hand to hand encounter then ensued. The lady in her excitement drove into the fence and nearly upset. Her cries attracted a crowd and the men who were determined to kill each other were separated. The instigator hurriedly found his way to the team and jumping in drove away and the affair ended. The whole bunch, it is said, hail from Danville. Neither bears an enviable reputation and both are marked by the constabulary. In spite of the snapping of pistols and the signs of riot no one was arrested. There were no "cops" around, even after it was over.

Hartman's Holiday
Goods are now ready
for your Inspection.
R. E. Hartman,
SUCCESSOR TO
I. W. HARTMAN & SON
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SHOES
If you have not seen our line of SHOES, it will pay you to see it. We have the largest
Stock of Shoes
of any store in this section. Made by the best Manufacturers especially for me, and will FIT AND WEAR.
Our School Shoes
are made extra strong to stand the hard service given a School shoe.
W. H. MOORE,
Cor. Main and Iron Sts.
BLOOMSBURG, PA

No paper can prosper by catering to any single class. A newspaper should be a mirror of the doings of its parish. Every happening be it of noble or peasant, so far as possible, should be recorded, The COLUMBIAN aims to tell the truth on all occasions. If it hits you, and you deserve it, don't be offended. We treat all alike.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The stockholders of the Pennsylvania Copper and Mining Co. will hold their annual meeting for the election of a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, on Monday, January 5th, 1903, at the office of the Company's plant in Sugarloaf township, Columbia county, Pa., at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

12-4-4t. JOSIAH P. FRITZ, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION —OF THE— Bloomsburg Nat'l Bank

at Bloomsburg, Pa., at the close of business Nov. 25th, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$273,888 64
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		1 87
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		60,000 00
Stocks, securities, &c.		114,928 70
Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures		8,000 00
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)		47,401 79
Due from approved reserve agents		44,111 80
Checks and other cash items		1,353 65
Notes of other National Banks		418 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cts.		96 79
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$ 7,423 00	
Legal Tender Notes	21,533 00	28,956 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		3,000 00
Total		$552,157 84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 60,000 00
Surplus fund		20,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		23,134 24
National Bank Notes outstanding		60,000 00
Due to other National Banks		2,474 62
Individual deposits, subject to check	$385,480 81	
Certified checks	31 50	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,036 68	386,548 99
Total		$552,157 84

State of Pennsylvania, } ss:
County of Columbia, }

I, WM. H. HIDLAY, Cashier of the above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H. HIDLAY, CASHIER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of November, 1902.

A. W. DUY, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:

PAUL E. WIRT,
WM. LONGENBERGER,
A. Z. SCHOCH,
} Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION —OF THE— Farmers Nat'l Bank

At Bloomsburg, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business November 25, 1902.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$252,342 41
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		60,000 00
Stocks, securities, &c.		139,352 50
Banking House, furniture and fixtures		5,557 50
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		10,455 33
Due from approved reserve agents		31,179 72
Checks and other cash items		1,854 04
Notes of other National Banks		255 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cts.		57 96
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK, VIZ:		
Specie	$6,818 60	
Legal-tender notes	9,555 00	16,373 60
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,500 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund		2,500 00
Total		$521,728 13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 60,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	9,878 91
National Bank Notes outstanding	59,500 00
Due to other National Banks	5,057 94
Due to State Banks and Bankers	962 04
Due to Trust Companies and Savings Banks	4,251 80
Dividends unpaid	1,401 00
Individual deposits, subject to check	330,413 02
Certified checks	107 99
Cashier's checks outstanding	199 83
Total	$521,728 13

State of Pennsylvania, } ss.
County of Columbia, }

I, M. MILLEISEN, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M. MILLEISEN, CASHIER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of November, 1902.

J. C. RUTTER, Notary Public.

CORRECT—ATTEST:

C. A. KLEIM,
N. U. FUNK,
H. A. M'KILLIP,
} Directors.